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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 24 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1934

OPEN YOUR HEART AND PURSE FOR WAILING HUMANITY

Mrs. Naidu's Clarion Call For More Funds

Bombay's Splendid Rally On 'Bihar Day'

NARIMAN'S HOME-THRUST TO THE WEALTHY

"BIHAR DAY"

The harrowing tale of the sufferings of the people of Behar due to the havoc caused by the earthquake is indescribable. There are thousands of men, women and children, who are shelterless, starving and without any clothing. They have lost their everything.

Rajendra Babu expects Bombay to come to the rescue of suffering Behar. Would Bombay not respond to such an appeal from the ex-President of the Indian National Congress? Bombay cannot keep quiet in the face of such an earnest appeal.

In the above words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu appealed to the people of Bombay to contribute liberally for the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, as president of a public meeting held on Sunday evening on the Chaupatty sands to observe the Bihar Day.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

In the course of her Urdu speech Mrs. Naidu said that it was not an occasion for making speeches. The meeting had been called for expressing their sympathies with the people of Bihar in their calamity and send material help instead of mere lip sympathy. It was a very harrowing tale of woe, which Bihar had to tell. There were several thousands, men, women and children, who were homeless, wandering without shelter, food or clothing.

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the ex-President of the Indian National Congress, had appealed to Bombay to send her help to suffering Behar. Bombay could not keep quiet unmoved at such an appeal. It was upto Bombay to collect as much money as she could and send to Rajendra Babu as early as possible. The speaker appealed to the people to open both their hearts and their purses and pour out all they could, so that the sufferers from the earthquake havoc could be given timely help.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

Bombay had always come forward to contribute liberally to any such cause and it was really admirable to note that this time also the people of Bombay had responded admirably to the call of duty that they owe to their countrymen. The "Behar Day" was observed by the citizens of Bombay in a manner befitting the good name of the city but what they had contributed was not enough. There were several thousands who were homeless and however much Bombay might send to Rajendra Babu, Behar would still be wanting.

EXPLANATIONS.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said that several reasons had been attributed for the recent earthquake shocks. Astrologers had stated that it was due to some movements of the stars, the scientists had stated that it was due to some movement within the earth and Mahatma Gandhi had said that it was the exhibition of the Divine Wrath at the sins committed by Indians. Whatever be the reason, it was for the people of Bombay as human beings and citizens of a great city to contribute liberally and rush to the help of suffering Behar.

NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who spoke next in Gujarati, said that on a grave occasion like the evening's meetings, long speeches would be jarring. People must have read enough from the papers about the sufferings of the people of Behar. It would be impossible to describe the havoc caused by earthquake. The first impression that one got from reading the papers was that the damage and loss caused by earthquake in Behar would be of a few thousands or of a few lakhs. But the recent telegrams received from Rajendra Babu showed that even if crores were subscribed for Behar's relief it would not be enough. Bombay had responded well to the call of wailing humanity and had subscribed liberally, in spite of several merchants saying that they were passing through hard times.

PITIABLE CONTRAST.

It was a regrettable and pitiable fact to note that those rich men of Bombay who contributed in tens of thousand of rupees towards the funds started by the Government gave only a few hundreds towards the Behar Relief Fund, that too very reluctantly. The speaker gave the instance of the Governor's Fund at the time of the Prince of Wales' arrival to Bombay, when the rich of the city contributed in thousands. The fund was utilised in illuminating the city when the Prince arrived though none went to see the tamasha.

PRINCES' POOR RESPONSE.

But on an occasion like this, when several thousands of their own fellow countrymen were shelterless and without clothes, it was upto every human being to do his bit. The Nizam of Hyderabad, who is considered to be one of the richest men in the world, had contributed only Rs. 15,000. The same was the case with the Gaikwar of Baroda, who had contributed only Rs. 5,000 while he was prepared to spend an enormous amount over the Viceroy's visit to his capital.

HELP NEEDED AT ONCE

Continuing the speaker said that he was not quarrelling with anybody for what they did. He only wanted to appeal to them to be more liberal towards their own countrymen, who were suffering. As a matter of fact, the major portion of the day's contributions had come from the poor of the city, who had given a portion of what they possessed. Money, clothes and grains were very badly needed, and very ur-

(Continued on page 12.)

INDIAN OFFICIAL'S EXAMPLE

PATNA, Jan 27.

In response to Dr. Syed Mahmud's appeal Mr. V. K. S. Pillai, District Magistrate, Saran, has decided to donate 30 per cent. of his salary for six months to the Earthquake Relief work in Bihar.—A. P.

BOMBAY OBSERVES BEHAR DAY

Street Collections All Over City

Bombay responded admirably to the appeals issued by Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman, by observing the "Behar Earthquake Relief Day" on Sunday, in a manner befitting the name of the first city in India.

Several processions, headed by leaders of the wards were taken out early on Sunday morning, and before mid-day, several thousands of rupees were collected, besides several lorryful of clothes.

Apart from collections by volunteers, who were with processions, funds were received at 20 different centres in the city, where people flocked to give their quota for the relief of the distressed.

Few lanes were left out by volunteers, and most houses in the city was visited and the most willing contributors to the Relief Fund, were mostly persons belonging to the poorer classes. Costly clothes, were among the gifts that were packed to be sent to Behar.

Mrs. Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman, went round all the wards and visited some of the rich merchants in the city for getting contributions to the fund. They were seen supervising the collections in all the wards.

IN 'A' WARD.

As had been previously arranged a procession with a motor lorry, several cars and hundreds of volunteers started from the Bazargate Steeet in 'A' ward under the leadership of Mr. Gulabdas Broker, and Sardar Pratapsingh. The procession went through all the important streets and collected money and clothes.

IN 'B' WARD.

At the same time with volunteers and a lorry, a procession headed by Dr. Vora started from 'B' ward and went round the ward collecting funds, clothes and grains.

IN 'C' WARD.

In the 'C' ward, the procession was headed by Mrs. Naidu, K. F. Nariman, Ganavatishanker Desai, Mr. J. J. Choksy and others. Near the Fire Brigade station on the Kalbadevi Road, the procession split up into several batches and covered all the roads and streets in the ward collecting funds and clothes for the Behar Relief Fund. Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Nariman, left the procession near the Bombakhana and went round all the seven wards supervising the collections.

IN 'D' WARD.

In 'D' ward the procession was headed by Mr. Nagindas Master and Gunvant Kapadia. The members of Bhagini Samaj under Mrs. Jaisri Raiji did splendid work in collecting funds in the ward.

IN 'E' WARD.

Two processions one under Mr. S. K. Patil and another under Mr. Achreker were taken out in the 'E' ward.

IN 'F' WARD.

Mr. Jeenabhai Joshi and Mr. Konde headed the procession in the 'F' ward and Mr. I. S. Patel was at the head of the procession in 'G' ward.

Besides these collections several independent organisations were seen collecting funds.

Collections were also made at the public meeting at Chaupatty.

40 BALES OF CLOTH.

Though the exact amount of the day's collections are not yet known, it appears that the amount would be more than Rs. 10,000. Nearly forty bales of cloth, (one wagon full) was collected on Sunday and will be despatched to Patna on Monday.

Terrible scene at Monghyr.

The only sixth storied building at Patna City brought down by earthquake.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

France Considers It As Matter Of Life And Death Question

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Lyons.—The prohibition of imports from countries refusing to sign the convention laying down standard conditions of production is demanded in a resolution adopted unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce. M. Morel Journel presiding, declared that Japanese competition was a question of life and death. It was more serious than dumping, inasmuch as it threatened permanency. Pending an international agreement, the resolution demanded Japanese import juotas for France and her Colonies.—Reuter.

SCHUSTER'S NEW JOB

First Governor Of Reserve Bank

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

It is learned from informed circles that it has been almost decided that Sir George Schuster will be appointed the first Governor of the Reserve Bank, while the chances are that Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. J. B. Taylor will be appointed the first Deputy Governors.—United Press.

THOMAS AND DE VALERA

Says Bitterness Wont Prejudice And Obscure Anglo-Irish Ties

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Following Mr. de Valera's statement Mr. Thomas, in a speech at Birmingham, renewed the appeal to Ireland and declared that Government would not allow bitterness to prejudice and obscure the fact that the Anglo-Irish geographical ties ought to make them friends; and as far as political freedom was concerned, there was nothing that any Irishman need desire which was not contained in the present constitution.

"Apart from the Free State there was no part of the British Empire of which we cannot say our ties are closer than ever."—Reuter.

PHANTOM OF WAR REVENGE

Stalin Predicts Another World Conflagration

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Moscow.—The phantom of war revenge has overshadowed the capitalist countries, declared M. Stalin who, in a report submitted to the Communist Party Congress, predicted another world war and Sino-Japanese War in Manchuria.

Japan's advance in North China aggravated the position, while the growth of military and naval armaments in Japan, United States, Britain and France was the result of the struggle for the possession of the Pacific Ocean.

M. Stalin denied that the Soviet was responsible for the breakdown of negotiations for the sale of C.E.R. and stressed that the Soviet would strive to obtain improved relations with Japan.—Reuter.

New Delhi.—The Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly will hold its annual meeting on Monday next at the residence of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed to elect office-bearers and decide other party matters.—United Press.

Textile Labour Plans Resistance

General Strike To Meet Employers' Attacks In 3 Months

JAWAHAR'S MESSAGE TO ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE

That a country-wide General Strike of all the textile workers was the only effective defensive measure they could adopt to meet the offensive of the employers, which resulted in drastic wage cuts, rationalisation and unemployment, was the decision arrived at by the All-India Textile Workers' Conference, which met in Bombay on Sunday.

A resolution to the above effect, enumerating the workers' demands and appointing a Council of Action to bring about the General Strike within three months was passed by the All-India Textile Labour Conference.

The solemn and serious setting of the Conference was, unfortunately marred by the controversy that was raised by the introduction of a counter-resolution by Mr. B. T. Randive. The whole question of General Strike was side-tracked into petty group controversies and most of the speeches that followed Mr. Ranadive's moving his resolution were concentrated attacks on each other. In the face of the grave question facing the working class and the equally grave task before the Conference, it was not the intensity of the attack on the workers' wages and their living standards and the way to resist that attack that were stressed upon, but as to who should be assumed leadership of the General Strike.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference, which was held under the presidentship of Mr. Hariharnath Sastri of Cawnpore, was held in the Maidan behind the Damodar Thakersy Hall, Parel. A special shamiana had been erected for the seating of leaders and delegates. Besides the delegates and the members of the Reception Committee there were more than four thousand workers of the local Mills present at the Conference.

DELEGATES.

More than 40 delegates from 15 different Textile Unions all over the country were present at the Conference. Among those present were Messrs. Shivanath Banerjee, Sarjuprasad Avasthi, Thakurprasad Pandya, Purushottam Tricumdas, S. M. Joshi, Hariprasad Desai, Ranchodlal Lotvala, Ajayakumar Gosh, Bhuskute, B. Y. Deshpande, Khandalker, Randive, Khale, Sardesai, K. K. Menon, C. K. Narayanswami, Naranyandas Bechar, Jogleker, Yusuf, Abdul Majeed. Dr. Ambedker was also present.

Among the ladies present were Miss Maniben Kara, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Mrs. Pandya and Mrs. Jogleker.

Before the regular proceedings of the Conference commenced, members of the Maratha Vyayamshala, gave an exhibition of their skill in lathi and sword play. After that some songs were sung.

At about 4 p.m. Mr. A. A. Alwe, Chairman of the Reception Committee began his welcome address.

JAWAHAR'S MESSAGE.

After the Presidential address by Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, Mr. V. B. Karnik read messages from leaders. Mukundalal Sircar and Kali Banerjee were some of the important leaders who had sent their messages wishing success to the Conference.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the workers said:

"I would have gladly attended your Conference, because I feel that it is dealing with one of the most important problems that faces us to-day, a problem that not only faces the textile workers and the Labour movement, but also affects the Freedom Struggle in India. I regret, however, that I shall be unable to attend. It is extraordinarily difficult for me to leave Allahabad for the next few days.

CONCERTED ACTION.

"It is clear that the textile workers' conditions are progressively deteriorating and attempts are being made to reduce their wages and lower their standards. Many sporadic strikes are taking place all over the world. It is obviously desirable to have concerted action instead of this sporadic action. I hope, therefore, your conference will succeed in evolving a common line of action. Merely submitting to the offensive of the owners of the Textile Mills will inevitably result in great misery for the workers and in the break up of Trade Union Organisation. This offensive, therefore, must be combated in an organised and united manner by the workers.

I wish you all success in your labours."

SYMPATHY FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.

After the messages were read the following resolution was put from the Chair passed:—

This Conference expresses its deep sympathy with the victims of the recent Earthquake in Bihar and other places and urges upon the Textile workers of India to contribute their mite to the funds started for the relief of their distress, inspite of the deplorable condition in which they find themselves.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar moved the main resolution which reads as follows:—

In view of the offensive started by the textile employers all over India against the textile workers as a class as exhibited in:

(a) the inhuman wage-cut,

(b) intensive rationalisation and

(c) increasing unemployment

effected by the millowners at all textile centres in India and in view of the inadequacy and futility of the local and partial strikes waged by the textile workers at a number of places.

This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the textile workment of boys upto the age of 16. sive of the millowners only by resorting to a country-wide General Strike of all the textile workers.

This Conference emphatically condemns the various strike-breaking activities resorted to by the millowners at every place to

(Continued on page 3.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted A Suitable Vaishya Match for Gujrati aged 35, very respectable, highly educated and excellently settled. Widowhood no bar. Write giving full details to Box No. 1377, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a medical lady graduate for a mill hospital to work for about fifteen months. For full particulars apply to the Chief Medical Officer, Calico Mills Hospital, Ahmedabad. (1888).

Wanted a B.A., B.T., or B.A., S.T.C., for a local High School. Apply to Box No. 1831, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let:—First Class spacious show room in most prominent locality—suitable for Radio—Motor or Chemists trade—very reasonable rent—Apply sharp—Shoorji Vallabhdass, Cutch Castle, Opp Sandhurst Bridge and Royal Opera House. (7882).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Available 1st February 1934 excellent well-lighted Office premises on 1st floor, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort. Area 2900 sq. ft. rent Rs. 350. Also office room on ground floor area 750 sq. ft. rent Rs. 90. Apply Mr. Mistri, on 2nd floor. (7873).

24. GARAGES TO LET.

To Let Moderate Rent, High Class Rooms and Garrages. Inquire Mehta, Simplex Building, Pawwala Street, Opposite Railway Hotel, Charni Road, time 8 to 11 p.m. (1887).

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

53. DENTISTS.

Dentistry—The Royal Dental and Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Qualifies students in Dental and Homoeo Sciences by teaching and granting Diplomas of L. D. Sc. & M. B. H., Etc. Prospectus Free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. 1587

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans To Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 1855

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd. P. O Box No. 322. Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Golden opportunity to earn money. Take our forecast for 29th, 30th and 31st January. 100 per cent success guaranteed. No chance of losing money. To get this forecast enquire, losing not a second, from the Master Cotton Reporters, Dwarkadas Mansion, 457, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. (1889).

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted—Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co. Ltd., Kallai (Malabar). (7419).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

Public Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in persuance of Section 216 of The Indian Companies' Act 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Morar Baug" No. 175, Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 29th day of January, 1934, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having a statement laid before them with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation of the Company and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1934.

TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTUMDAS MALVI,
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS.
Two of the Liquidators,
THE ALLIANCE COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
for themselves and their Co-Liquidator.
7860.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal—Resigning his seat on the Tramways and Telephone Committee, and (b) Election of a member on the Committee.

2. Interpellations.

3-7. Applications for gratuity, etc., from or on behalf of retired Municipal labour staff.

8. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Annual Health Congress to be held at Bristol in July 1934.

9. Letter from Shrimant Bhawanrao Shrinivas Rao, Pant Pratinidhi, Ruler of Aundh—Requesting that compulsory Physical Culture exercises of "Surya Namaskar" be introduced in Municipal Schools.

10-12. Letters from the Secretaries of (10) the Bombay Sanitary Association; (11) the Social Service League; and (12) the Blind Relief Association—Forwarding the Annual Reports and Balance Sheets of the respective institutions.

13. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding the audited Balance Sheet of the Institute.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

14. Regarding provision of funds for the opening of Municipal libraries at suitable centres.

15. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

16. Forwarding the Commissioner's report on the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Industrial Housing Schemes.

17. Regarding the house rent allowances paid to Menial Staff not occupying free quarters provided for them, etc.

18-19. Statements of Budget Transfers (18) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee; and (19) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

20. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

21. Forwarding a list of breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in December, 1933.

22. Requesting sanction to the payment of a Special Compassionate Allowance to the widow and children of a deceased Mali.

23-26. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from or on behalf of retired Municipal labour staff.

27. Requesting sanction to the payment of a Special Compassionate Allowance to the widow of a deceased scavenger.

28. Letter from Mrs. Dehbanoo B. Joshi—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.

29. Letter from Mr. Punjabhai Thakersey—Applying for further leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

30. Regarding the question of improving the sources of income of the Municipality.

31. Regarding applications received for the posts of Municipal Auditors.

32. Regarding Dr. Collaco's Bill further to amend the constitution of the Schools Committee.

33. Regarding the revision of the electric supply tariffs for industrial purposes.

34. Regarding the question of the revision of the grade of pay of Junior Overseers in the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department.

35. Confirmation of the Special Committee's Proceedings.

36. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

37. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—Regarding the question of supplying electricity on the Direct Current System to all consumers in the City.

38-39. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—Regarding (38) the inspection of Municipal Schools by members of the Schools Committee; and (39) the work done by the Local Ward Committees.

40. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For planting cocoanut trees along the Chowpatty Foreshore.

41. From Mr. M. A. Dabholkar—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the curtailment of their extra activities so as to educate the maximum number of children at reduced cost.

42-43. From Dr. E. Moses, seconded by Mr. S. C. Joshi—For obtaining from the Commissioner (42) a report on certain items of work done in connection with the Anti-Malarial Measures; and (43) a list of municipal plots leased at reduced rentals for recreation purposes, etc.

44. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For incorporating information regarding the attendance of members at Improvements Committee Meetings in the Annual return of attendance of Councillors, etc., at meetings.

45. From Mr. B. S. N. Cooper—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the amount spent by them for Primary Education and Industrial or Technical Education, severally.

46-47. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For obtaining Reports from the Standing Committee (46) as to the desirability of increasing, decreasing or abolishing the Town Duties so as to bring additional income to the Corporation; and (47) as to the basis, etc., of the award between the Municipality and the Mill Industry in respect of Assessment of Mill properties.

48-49. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—(48) For expediting the improvement of certain lanes in Dadar and (49) for approving of the provisions of Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill for lowering the Municipal franchise from Rs. 10 rental to Rs. 5.

50. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. G. I. Griffiths, Mr. M. A. Karanjawala and Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the delay in granting a licence for a new private market at Lalbaug.

51. From Mr. V. N. Vedak, seconded by Mr. C. J. Shah—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee regarding reduction of special teachers, etc.

52. From Dr. E. Moses—For expediting the reports of the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee on certain references pending before them.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th January, 1934.
7891

Public Notice

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR BROAD GAUGE STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS FOR 1934-35.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 10 Broad Gauge four-wheel steel goods brake vans on I. R. S. 'BVG' type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. 1. Railway drawing No. 6760/1 without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules, and specifications can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the undersigned. Applications for drawings required for tendering purposes should be made to the undersigned. The complete set of Contract drawings including one Index sheet comprise of 49 sheets which will be supplied at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet or Rs. 73-0-0 for the whole set. This amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1934, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that the invitation to tender is being published in India only, but tenders from Foreign firms will also be accepted and considered on the clear understanding that the vehicles must be delivered in India and that payment will be made for them in India in rupees.

5. Detailed instructions regarding the conditions under which tenders from Indian and Foreign firms will be accepted and considered are available in the "Instructions to Tenderers" contained in the tender documents.

6. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

H. A. REID,
Chief Mechanical Engineer.
Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office,
Golden Rock, 18th January, 1934
7809

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KARMALI KALYAN has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property, situate at Lamington Road, Bombay. All persons having any interest or claim, of whatsoever kind or nature, in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Attorneys for the Purchasers, at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplande Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road, now called Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 555 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under New Survey No. 1|7363, part of Cadastral Survey No. 1251, Girgaum Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vithaldas Gopaldas, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the land of Tribhovandas Varjiwandas leased to Hanuman Ramprasad and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Bejonji Vakil and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1799 (ID) and former Street No. 6 F present Street No. 6.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road, now called Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 538.5 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under New Survey No. 1|7363 part of Cadastral Survey No. 1251, Girgaum Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the West and North by the land of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jehangir Bejanji Vakil and partly by the property of Church Mission and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1799 (IE) and former Street No. 6G, present Street No. 8.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1934.

PAYNE & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7893

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1898 BALES COTTON (MOGHLAI) KHANDESH AND BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree, opposite Wadia Godown on the Port Trust Plot by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the abovementioned damaged cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. Kanjee Shivjee and Co.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SLIGHTLY USED CLUB FURNITURE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction (To-day) MONDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, slightly used furniture of the New Grand Club including:—Highly polished made to order game table, fancy glass partitions, bent wood chairs, card tables, cane-arm easy chairs, dumbwaiter, office table, panel door cupboard, teapoys, wall clocks, A.C. electric ceiling and table fans, etc.

Terms: 50 per cent deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Nagato Maru	5901	23 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Jan.	12 Feb.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5303	25 Feb.	7 March.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	8 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb.
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.

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DADAR.
THE GREATEST JUNGLE THRILLER
He Saw the Kings of the Jungle
IN MORTAL COMBAT!
You too can see things no white man ever saw!
FRANK BUCK'S amazing sound film record
BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE
RKO-RADIO Picture. Produced by Van Beuren Corp. Directed by Clyde E. Elliott
Actually filmed in the Malayan jungle country.
EVERY THRILL IS REAL!
You will be stirred
Daily at 5 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
SULOCHANA
THE SUPREME
IN
Imperial's Stupendous Sensation "SULOCHANA" or "TEMPLE BELLS"
With
D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, CHANDA JAMSHEDJI GULAM MOHAMED
Director: CHAUDHARY
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM :——: BOMBAY.

REVEL IN THIS BRIGHT TALE of a smooth, light-fingered gentleman, who finds romance incurable.....Captures an enticing blonde sleuth....imprisons her on his cozy yacht for a cruise in dreamy moon-kissed waters!
DANGEROUSLY YOURS
WITH
WARNER BAXTER
MIRIAM JORDAN
HERBERT MUNDIN
LAUGHTER,
LOVE & LOTS OF SIZZLE!
Bring along the whole family to see this grand, romantic comedy
THE CARLTON
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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Concerted Action To Meet Capitalist Offensive

break the strike and also the direct and indirect help given at each place by the Government and local authorities to defeat and disorganise the workers' strike-struggle by promulgating orders under Section 144 C. P. C. for prohibiting meetings, processions, picketings etc., for externing working class leaders or placing restrictions upon their movements etc. by utilising the Ordinance Acts against the working class leaders and by various other administrative and other measures calculated towards placing most obnoxious restrictions on the development of the workers' strike.

STRIKE IN 3 MONTHS.

This Conference therefore resolves to organise within a period of the next three months a country-wide general strike of all the textile workers and formulates the following as the general demands of the textile workers:—

1—No wage cut and restoration of all cuts effected since January 1933. 2—No rationalisation. 3—Unemployment benefit and maternity insurance at the expense of the Government and owners. 4—No retrenchment. 5—Eight hours duty for day shift and seven hours for the night shift. 6—Equal wages for equal work. 7—One month's leave with full pay every year. 8—Min'mum living wage of Rs. 45 per month. 9—Recruitment of labour through workers committees to be set up in each mill. 10—Full liberty for Union work within the mills; and right of Mill Committees to supervise conditions of work in the Mills. 11—No victimisation of active trade union workers and reinstatement of all victimised workers. 12—50 per cent. reduction in house rent. 13—Well defined regulations and fair treatment with regard to leave, abolition of fines etc. 14—No recruitment of boys upto the age of 10. 15—Recognition of the Unions. 16—Consolidated wages. 17—Right of organisation, speech, assembly etc. 18—Right of strike and to picket. 19—Trade Union legislation and right of Trade Union organisation with'n Native States. 20—Withdrawal of all repressive laws and anti-working class legislation and release of all political prisoners.

COUNCIL OF ACTION.

To bring about, within the next three months a textile general strike on the basis of the above and other demands suited to local conditions, this conference appoints a Council of Action of the following 15 persons with power to co-opt not more than ten members representing various local committees to be formed hereafter or representatives of centres so far unrepresented, and with authority to co-operate with all other organisations, already set up or to be set up hereafter for the same object.

This Conference authorises the Council of Action to:—

1. set up local strike committees, mill committees, etc.
2. carry on propaganda for the general strike by all available means.
3. collect funds.
4. declare and lead the General

(Continued from page 1).

Strike in consultation and co-operation with local strike committees,

5. do all such other acts as may be necessary for the bringing about and the furtherance of the general strike.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Messrs. Hariharnath Shastri, Surajprasad Awasthi, A. A. Alwe, R. S. Ruikar, S. C. Mhapankar, V. B. Karnik, Maniben Kara, B. T. Ranadive, Abdul Majid, K. N. Joglekar, Jagum, R. S. Nimbkar, Sajad, Thakurprasad, Yusuf.

This Conference calls upon the Unions participating in the Conference to pay a strike levy to the Council of Action at the following rate:—

Rs. 100 to be paid by every Union irrespective of number of membership and Rs. 25 more by unions having a membership above 500 for every 500 members or a large part thereof.

In commending the resolution for the acceptance of the Conference, the mover said that the resolution had been passed in the Subjects Committee by representatives of 15 Textile Unions from all over the country. All the provinces in the country had been looking upto Bombay to give the proper lead and Bombay was not going to fall short of the country's expectations.

Mr. Khandalkar seconded the resolution.

Mr. Randive moved a counter resolution.

In commending the resolution to the Conference, the mover said that the 15 members, who were proposed to be on the Council of action did not represent the workers. The speaker wanted all the members of the Council to be representatives from amongst the strikers themselves and he opined that they should have the right of conductinf the General Strike.

Mr. Bhayaji Kulkarni of Chalispaon seconded the resolution.

RUIKER SUPPORTS NIMBKER.

Mr. R S Ruiker in supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Nimbker refuted some of the arguments put forth by Mr. Randive in support of his resolution. He said that both the resolutions were the same in some and substance and there wees no difference at all between the two resolutions. Continueing he said that Mr. Randive had moved a resolution just because he wanted to make a speech in the Conference.

Mr. Nandelker in supporting the second resolution was of opinion that the second resolution was more revolutionary than the first one.

Mr. Sarjuprasad Avasthi in supporting the first resolution said that the delegates from the different provinces had come to the Conference with a definite mandate from their Union and were out to carry out that mandate. Chatever the Conference decided by Majority the speaker said the other unions would implicitly follow.

Mr. Randive and Mr. Nimbker replied to the arguments that had been raised.

Mr. Randive's resolution was put to vote and was lost.

Mr. Nimbker's resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority with thnndering shouts of the usual labour slogans.

After the resolution was passed the President called on some of the provincial leaders to address the gathering and the Conference concluded its deliberations at about 8 p. m.

TEXTILE CONFERENCE

Presidential Address

WORKERS' ALTERNATIVE.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. Harharnath Sastri said:—

The question "How to live"? is agitating the masses everywhere. Farmers produce wheat and cotton without getting back in return even the price of seeds and other costs of production. Workers trained and experienced, desiring to work, are being turned out of the mill gates. In the city of Bombay alone the number of unemployed workers is no less than 70,000. The working class, if it feels itself entitled to an honourable existence, has no other course open to it to-day but to assert itself.

CLASS STRUGGLE.

There is a section of our people in this country which shudders at the very idea of a conflict between the working class and their exploiters.

The whole position has been beautifully summed up in four simple but significant sentences by Stalin thus:—

1. The economic crisis is the compulsory result of capitalism.
2. These crisis come into the world simultaneously with the birth of capitalism.
3. Within the confines of capitalism crisis can neither be prevented nor removed.
4. In order to exterminate the crisis, we must end capitalism."

REFORMIST METHODS.

It ought to be clear to all of us that the working class is bound to be involved in a continuous state of struggle against capitalism, so long as this system persists to exist. There was a time when in such a crisis, we would have been advised to meet the situation by negotiations. But such reformist methods have proved futile and they have only checked the natural growth of the Labour movement. Experience has taught most of those who at one time believed in reformism that the salvation of the worker lies only in class struggle beginning with preparations for a general strike wherever possible. This view point found its expression at the last session of the All-India Trade Union Congress when a resolution about general strike of Textile workers was passed.

THOSE WISEACRES.

Certain people professing to be unnecessarily prudent have questioned the advisability of declaring a general strike in view of growing unemployment and starvation. They say, capitalism cannot survive the economic crisis without cutting the existing wages and reducing the number of men. To them I would simply say, that if capitalism is unable to exist without the starvation of the masses it has no right to exist, its failure has been demonstrably proved and its end is inevitable. There is no reason why workers should be forced to put up with the consequences of world crisis, which is the outcome of the contradictions of capitalism.

THE QUESTION.

One may or may not approve of the idea of the working class resisting the onslaught of capitalists on their standard of living, but the inevitable is inevitable and in my opinion we are not to discuss and decide to-day:—Whether the general strike of the Textile workers is or is not desirable, but that how it can be made effective. The hardships to which the Textile workers of India are subjected, are growing more and more intolerable from day to day. The capitalists are united and determined to resist even the most justified demands of the Textile workers for a living wage and an irreducible standard of living. Such a state cannot but be the forerunner of a general strike throughout the length and breadth of the country.

OBJECT OF CONFERENCE.

The principal object of convening this Conference is to discuss ways and means by which the proposed general strike of Textile workers can be successful. Obstacles are likely to come in our way, which we should not lose sight of. The growing army of the unemployed is one of the chief impediments. Being unemployed and without bread, a number of them generally offer themselves as new recruits in case of strikes, and the millowners take full advantage of them. The tactics of the employers to create communal differences among workers are also often responsible for the failure of a strike. The hostile attitude of the Government always stands in our way. As soon as strike takes place, section 144 is promulgated in the mill area, prohibiting piketing, holding of meetings and taking out of processions. Only last year about seventy-five workers of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, leading a strike of 5,000 workers, were convicted for various terms of imprisonment on a charge of picketing.

MR. HARHARNATH SHASTRI.

STARTLING NEWS.

A more startling news has appeared in certain papers about a strike in the Birla Cotton Mills, Delhi, where it appears, that the police forcibly brought workers from their quarters to the mills and compelled them by force to resume work. This scene was witnessed in the capital city of India where the greatest symbol of Imperial justice resides. It is hardly necessary for me to narrate these incidents to Bombay workers who are used to such spectacles and have learnt how to face them boldly. Obstacles of almost similar nature must have been experienced by most of us in the past. They need not, however, deter us from adopting the right course of action. I am sure most of them, experienced generally in cases of individual mill strikes, will be automatically overcome when there is a general strike.

UNITY ESSENTIAL.

Most of you might be wondering why I have not yet mentioned one main obstacle that is likely to stand in our way. I mean, the the differences that exist in the rank of Labour workers in this country. I do admit that these differences have done great harm to the working class movement. Even then I have not referred to them simply because, I know that these differences are to some extent based on fundamental grounds and it may take some time before a practical formula of unity, acceptable to all the sections, is evolved. All the same I feel that unity on the present issue is an essential condition for the success of the proposed general strike and if we are really serious about the step that we are going to take, we are bound to find out a common platform so that a united front be offered to the millowners on behalf of the Textile workers of India. In this connection I want to place before you certain suggestions which I think can form a workable basis of unity between the three sections.

RIVAL UNIONS.

I would first of all deal with local Textile centres where two or more rival unions are in existence, attached to different schools of thought in the Indian Labour movement. Where such condition prevails, I would suggest formation of an Independent Board to be known as Council of Action or Central Strike Committee to be composed of representatives of different Unions. This Committee will give the final autority for dealing with all matters arising in course of the general strike from commencement to its final settlement.

In order to link up different Textile centres in the country and to ensure concerted action unanimity on an All India basis is also essential. With this aim in view, I propose immediate formation of an All India Textile Workers' Federation, which may become a permanent organisation of Indian Textile workers. The chief difficulty that will crop up will be regarding affiliation of rival Unions. Although it is wrong in principle to encourage more than one Union in one Industry, this principle will have to be slackened in the existing circumstances. An exception was made even by the All India Trade Union Congress when it recognized two rival Textile Unions of Bombay. The Textile Labour Association and the Girni Kamgar Union. In the proposed Textile Federation too, the existence of genuine rival Unions where they are already existing should be recognised for the present, although honest efforts should always be made for amalgamation of rival Unions wherever possible.

WAY FOR UNITY

If unity is achieved even on the present issue, I am sure much of the mutual recriminations of which we hod had much sad experience in the past will come to an end, better understanding among workers of different sections will prevail and after we have worked shoulder to shoulder for some time a real unity in the Trade Union Congress may also be possible for which we have so far been making vain efforts.

Comrades I have done. Let me hope you will try to make this Conference a success in the real and practical sense of the term, so that when you disperse the Textile Workers of India may rightly feel that you have given them a definite and clear lead.

CORNER-STONE OF NAGPUR SERAI LAID

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Laying the corner stone of Mohamed Ali Serai at Mominpura, Nagpur on January 25, His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of C P in the course of his speech said:—

The traveller who comes to the building which you are to erect on this spot will come as an ordinary work-a-day citizen, tired probably with his day's toil or with his travelling. But as he goes on his way next morning he will offer up we may hope a of acceptance as any Sultan's and will invoke a blessing on the heads of those whose generosity has given him a place wherein he may lay his head.—

Concluding he said:

This I can tell you—that a corner stone which has been laid on a foundation of charity and benevolence and of sincere desire to do something for the good of your fellow men is a corner stone which has been well and truly laid, and that the building which is raised upon it will stand throughout the generations as a monument to the greater honour and glory of humanity.—A. P.

Welcome Address

Mr. A. A. Alve in the course of his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee said:—

The offensive of the mill-owners is of an All-India character. It is not restricted to one or two centres. One cannot come across a single textile centre where wages have not been reduced or rationalisation has not been resorted to or retrenchment has not been effected. And through all the different measures resorted to by the millowners of different places a definite plan is discernible according to which attack is being made on the living standards of the textile workers.

HEROIC RESISTANCE.

The textile workers did not take these attacks lying down. At practically every centre the workers put up a most heroic fight but were overwhelmed by the superior might of the owners. Besides this the local and partial character of the struggles was also a heavy handicap which prevented their being of any use in resisting the mill owners' offensive.

The leaders of the textile unions and the textile workers have realised these things and there is a unanimity of feeling amongst all of them that it is only a well-planned, well-co-ordinated and well-directed resistance of an all India character that will alone be able to check this offensive of the millowners. The All-India Trade Union Congress therefore, decided upon launching a country-wide general strike of all the textile workers and asked the G.K.U. to organise an all-India Textile Workers' Conference as the first step in that direction. Acting upon that resolution the G.K.U. took steps to organise this conference and we are assembled here to-day to devise the best ways and means of bringing about such a strike and of leading it to victory.

ALL ON ONE PLATFORM.

Persons belonging to different political groups and holding diametrically opposite views on a number of fundamental questions are gathered here to-day to discuss this most important question—a question of life and death to the textile workers of India. In the face of this most terrible plight of the textile workers, Trade Unionists of all schools of thought have to come together and device a common programme of action. The immediate and the urgent necessity of the hour is a united front of all the Textile Unions and workers on this specific issue of a general textile strike. All those who are prepared to fight with the textile workers against wage cuts against retrenchment, against rationalisation have a place in the **united front.**

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Magh Shud 14, 1990.
Muslim: Shavval 13, 1352
Parsi: Amardad 25, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 30m.
Hightide: 11-21.
Lowtide: 6-06; 17-18.

Indian Central Cotton Committee meeting: H. E. the Governor to be present, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Art Society: Opening of Annual Exhibition, by H.E. the Governor, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 30.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall.

Bombay Improvements Committee: 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 31.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

H.O.H. Fund Benefit Show at the Regal, Lady Brabourne attending 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 1.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

"Bombay Looks Ahead" Lectures: Prof. C. N. Vakil on "The Necessity for Social Planning," Nagpada Neighbourhood House 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 2.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "King for a Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE: "This Week of Grace". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL: "Towed In a Hole". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL: "Gold Diggers of 1933". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON: "Dangerously Yours". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE: "White Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON: "Hollywood Speaks". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE: "Gaffil Musafir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Parth-Kumar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA: "Yahoodi-Ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY: "I Was a Spy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE EDWARD: "The Yellow Ticket". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.—There will be a clinical meeting on Wednesday (31st inst.), at 3 p.m. (S.T.), A paper on "Granular diseases treated with Homoeopathy" will be read.

KHAREK AND MEWA MERCHANTS GIVE Rs. 7,000.

To help the sufferers from earthquake the Association has collected from the members a sum exceeding Rs. 7,000, and has appointed a sub-committee to manage the funds.

B.P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—The 15th Annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held in the Durbar Hall of the Town Hall, to-day (Monday), at 5 p.m.

MUCCADAM ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Muccadam Association, a meeting will be held, to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the New Custom House, Ballard Estate to consider the appeal for relief to victims of the earthquake in Behar and Orissa, when Mr. F. J. Karaka will preside.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF EUROPE AND U.S.A.—A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan-Prasarak Mandali, on Thursday (1st February, 1934), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall," by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "The Mental Achievements of Europe and America." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern.

RAHNUMA -I- MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma - i - Mazdayasnan Sabha, a public lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), today, (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. P. P. Bharucha will speak on "The Celestial Timekeeper Ursa, Major in Iranian Literature," Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will preside.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Time Signal: Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6 p.m. Time Signal: Relay of Music from the Patha Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Mrs. Aloo Rivetna in Light Songs, Instrumental Music. Mahomed Khan—Been Solo.
7-30 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other available Market Rates.
8-15 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay.
9 p.m. Indian Programme: News in Hindi New York Opening and other available Rates.
9-10 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Here and There". By the Globe Trotter.
9-30 p.m. Chamber Concert: Enid Blake, L.R.A.M. Pianoforte; Mehli N. Mehta—1st Violin; Sebastian Vaz—2nd Violin; Signor O. Savini, L.R.A. (Milan)—Viola; B. J. J. Cursetjee, F.T.C.L. Violoncello and The Bombay Madrigal Singers. (Directed by Leonard Stidwill.) (1) Trio (Piano, Violin and Violoncello), (a) "Prelude", Rachmaninoff; (b) "Serenade" Widor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Midland Studio Orchestra.
9 p.m. The British Empire: The Colonial Empire: Ceylon, a talk.
9-30 p.m.—Sonata Recital.
10 p.m. Hullo Empire—presented by Alec McGill.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

W.I.N. LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, Mr. M. D. Altekar will deliver a public lecture on "The Public Debt of India," in the Hall of the Association, 107, Esplanade Road, (Opp. the University Office) on Wednesday, (31st inst.), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a discussion on "Are there dangerous paths in Arbitration" will be opened by Mr. P. P. Kapadia, at the Registered Office of the Institute (The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library) on Thursday (1st February, 1934), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), The president Mr. T. S. Gregson, will occupy the chair. The discussion is open to the public.

UNVEILING VITHALBHAI'S PORTRAIT.—An urgent general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association will be held to-day (Monday), at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Association situated at 161, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, to unveil the oil painting portrait of late Vithalbhai Patel.

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.—A paper on the subject of "Income Tax As It Affects Partnership", will be read by Mr. R. K. Dalal, B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A.; to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Chambers (4th floor), Outram Road, (off Hornby Road), Bombay. A discussion on the subject matter of the paper will follow. The lecture is open to all accountants and auditors, articled clerks and the public.

Blankets And Vessels

Messrs. Sheth Brothers, Cap Merchants of 377, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have received two bales of blankets of the approximate value of Rs. 225, which they have forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad at Patna.

Messrs. Sheth Brothers have paid Rs. 51 for 'khaddar' to the Khadi Bhandar. They have also received vessels of the value of Rs. 251 from Messrs. Anant Shivaji Desai, which will be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad at Patna, to-day.

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ZASU PITTS
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GOODYEAR

Advance In Swadeshi Sugar Industry

PROTECTION MUST CONTINUE

Use Indian Made Electric Torches

The All-India Swadeshi Sangh has issued the following for publication:—

A proposal has been put forward recently by certain European interests, in Calcutta, that the surcharge on the present protective duty on the import of sugar in India should be abolished. The Sangh hopes that if any such proposal is brought forward in the Assembly non-official members of that body will offer the most united opposition to it and reject it summarily. As a matter of fact it will be extremely unwise of the Government to entertain such a proposal. The Indian sugar industry is now making rapid advance because it has attracted more Indian technical talent and also secured a greater desire on the part of the consumer to patronise Swadeshi sugar. Capital has been attracted because of the protection promised for fifteen years. The consumer expects that Swadeshi sugar will be available to him not at an exorbitant rate but at competitive prices. It must be pointed out that there is a considerable amount of complaint on the part of the consumer that the price of Swadeshi sugar is not as reasonable as it should be, considering that the indigenous manufacturer enjoys this protection.

15 CRORES SUNK IN INDUSTRY

The present duty on foreign sugar of Rs. 9-1-3 per cwt. which consists of the protective duty proper of Rs. 7|4|0 and a surcharge of Rs. 1|12|0, has been found sufficient enough to give an impetus to home industry. At present nearly 15 crores of capital is sunk in this industry, the advance during the last two years being phenomenal. In 1931 there were only 43 sugar factories in India. In two years the number advanced to 90. India possesses the best arable land for the growth of sugarcane but the production of sugar in this country until 1928 was so meagre that we imported over Rs. 16 crores worth of foreign sugar that year. Thanks to the protection afforded to the industry there has been a greater demand for an improved type of sugarcane and impetus is naturally given to research. Until recently only 15 tons of sugar was the average yield per acre, but now research work, particularly at Coimbatore has made it possible to secure even 25 tons of sugar where there is a produce of 160 tons of sugarcane. The import figures of sugar since 1928 indicate a rapid decline and in 1932-33 only 4 crores worth of foreign sugar was imported. But the Swadeshi sugar industry is yet in an undeveloped state and it will be harmful to India's interest to deny it now the protection which it has enjoyed.

REVEALING FIGURES.

It is estimated that if India is to stand on its own legs as regards sugar production, no less than 150 factories will be required in the country so as to produce about seven lakhs of tons of sugar, the amount which India is presumed to require every year. So low is our purchasing power that compared to other countries our consumption of sugar per head is extremely little. Otherwise we shall have to produce much more than seven lakhs of tons. But progress in production is rapid since the industry was given protection. Let it be remembered also that India need not depend upon sugarcane as raw material. It possesses beet-root, palmyra, palm and date as raw materials for sugar. Since the protection was given the production in India went up to 4,87,000 tons in 1931-32. The next year it rose to 7,00,000 tons and for 1933-34 it is estimated that the production will be nearly 11 lakhs of tons. It is possible that from absolutely new concerns alone the yield will be nearly 7,75,000 tons. Before the industry could attract capital, through the stimulus of protection, the imports of sugar were, during the decade before protection, never below 15 crores, but as the following table shows, the imports have steadily declined, since 1928.

		in crores of rupees.
1928-29	.....	16.09
1929-30	.....	15.78
1930-31	.....	10.96
1931-32	.....	6.17
1932-33	.....	4.23

As regards the quantity of sugar imported the figures for the last three years are most revealing. They indicate how steady has been the loss of demand for foreign sugar. In 1931-32 we imported 516,000 tons. In 1932-33 the import figure was 400,000 tons. But during 1933 from January to September we imported only 162,000 tons and for the last quarter of 1933 the demand was not high.

TURKEY'S EXAMPLE.

India has thus been making strenuous efforts to develop its own sugar industry and if State encouragement is not withheld, at least for the stipulated term of years, the industry should be able to establish itself on a sound footing. But we have to learn a lesson from Turkey in this connection. Our advance is nothing compared to what Turkey has been able to achieve and intends to accomplish. Eight years ago 'all' requirements of sugar in Turkey were met by foreign imports. The average annual amount of these sugar imports was 80,000 tons. But the Turkish Government began a policy of encouraging home manufacture of sugar five years ago. Sugar refineries were established at two important centres. Now a third, which is to be the largest factory in the country for sugar manufacture, is opened at Eskishehir, an important centre, and a fourth is soon to be established. It is expected that this State encouragement to the industry will induce more indigenous capital to be attracted to it and cause a wider growth of sugarcane. Very soon Turkey expects to be self-sufficient in regard to its sugar demand. The Government has been exhorting peasants in certain districts to reduce their tobacco and opium acreages and grow sugarcane instead.

EXPLOITATION.

In India it is worth mention that profiteering by the manufacturers of Swadeshi sugar continues in some places. Not only do they compel the poor cultivator to sell his sugarcane at astonishingly low prices, as is pointed in a communication to the Shangh from the Jillha Swadeshi Sangh, Motihari, Dist. Champaran, Behar and Orissa, they are also unwilling to abate their zeal for making extensive profit by reducing the prices for Swadeshi sugar. There must be a limit to the exploitation of the Swadeshi sentiment of the public and to this taking advantage of the helpless condition of the cultivator. The annual report for 1933 of the United Provinces Department of Agriculture refers to this tendency to exploit the cultivator. It mentions that "the financial resources of the cultivators are strained to the breaking point" when local factories engaged in sugar production take "undue advantage of the cultivator's weak position."

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

The awakening of the Swadeshi spirit amongst the masses, although it is not so deep yet as one wishes, has enabled several small concerns to take successful advantage of it. The industry of producing in India itself electric torches and batteries has a good field before it. A Bombay concern has put on the market such torches and batteries and expects to find a steady sale for them, if only the consumer can change his present view that Indian-made torches cannot come up to the foreign standard. He must be convinced that, given encouragement, Indian manufacturers will do well in this line. At present India imports 20 lakhs of rupees worth of these goods annually.

In Calcutta an attempt is made to manufacture electric bulbs. Shades of various designs for electric lamps are being manufactured by several concerns throughout India. In artistic design and quality they come up to foreign importations. A Calcutta firm has been enterprising enough to manufacture suspensory bandages.

NEED OF STORES.

A correspondent from Nasik refers to our brochure No. 4 in which mention was made of Swadeshi school requisites, particularly pens, nibs and pencils. He complains that pencils manufactured in India are defective, as the makers evidently do not use the right kind of graphite composition and the Swadeshi article is therefore unpopular. He also suggests that the quality of Indian ink and ink powders must improve, if the manufacturers of these articles are to compete successfully with foreign producers. He complains that Nasik still lacks a big Swadeshi Stores "where everything Swadeshi will be obtainable and nothing but Swadeshi will be sold."

SWADESHI EXHIBITIONS.

There was a Swadeshi Exhibition held at Ajmer at the end of December, also another at Vizianagaram, while the one at Madras continued for a month. An Exhibition is now being held at Lucknow and the Indian National Exhibition Committee of Poona have sent a communication to the Sangh in which they state that they intend to organize an Exhibition at Poona in March 1934. They state in the course of their letter: "We are going to allow mill-cloth both woollen and cotton, provided such gods are duly certified by the All-India Swadeshi Sangh and by the Indian Merchants' Chamber." It is gratifying to note this attempt to exercise very special care regarding admission of genuinely Swadeshi textile fabrics into the Exhibition. At present the Sangh has no special arrangement of its own for such certification. The work has been undertaken by a Committee set up by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. At the recent Conference of Swadeshi Workers held in Bombay it was resolved that the Executive Committee of the Sangh should take steps for the formation of an All-India Swadeshi Certifying Board at an early date and make a report to the General Body of the Sangh when the necessary machinery in respect thereof is set up." It is noticeable that more enquiries are made by bodies associated with the Sangh in regard to certification and that there is greater interest on the part of manufacturers of Swadeshi goods in this work. During the month of January the Sangh has received requests from a Karachi firm which manufactures cycle tubes, and from a Bombay firm manufacturing electric torches for being put on the Swadeshi list.

CO-ORDINATION NECESSARY.

In the holding of Swadeshi Exhibitions at various place India, co-ordination regarding dates and the period during which the exhibition is run is urgently necessary. Many organizers have the ambition to call the exhibitions "All-India" and the committees undergo considerable expense in organizing the exhibitions on a grand scale But if in an adjoining Province, there is to be held within a week or fortnight an All-India Exhibition the previous effort in this direction in a particular Province will have an adverse effect on the suceeding venture. Manufacturers are unwilling to shift their exhibits from one place to another within a very short time. Nor are they likely to patronise every exhibition. A Sub-Committee has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Sangh to take up this question of arranging for co-ordination of dates and providing useful information to organizers of exhibitions. The Sangh will be glad to hear from such organizers and from Swadeshi and "Buy-Indian" Leagues regarding all activity in this direction A good deal of overlapping of effort, it is hoped, will be avoided if a Central Body like the Sangh is provided with adequate information regarding this activity. The Committee of the Vizagapatam Annual Exhibition was well advised to change the date of this year's exhibition to March 4. Their first intention was to hold it in February.

New Delhi.—The General meeting of the Indian Medical Association, Delhi branch, has decided to invite All-India Medical Conference at Delhi during the Christmas week.—A.P.

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HOSIERY INDUSTRY

High Protective Duty Urged

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Select Committee on the Tariff Bill discussed to-day general policy to be adopted. It is understood that Sir Joseph Bhore supplied certain important documents and specially requested the members to keep them strictly confidential as they related to proposals concerning foreign countries.

The first few sections of the schedule relating to fish oil and whale oil hardened or hydrogenated, sugar candy and certain chemicals like alum, magnesium, sulphate, potash, soda, etc., were considered. The provisions relating to articles like hoisery and underwests have not yet been reached.

The Committee meets on next Friday and Saturday when representatives of certain industries are expected to be heard.

HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

The Committee will discuss the first thing next Friday the controversial subject of protection for the hosiery industry. To-day's consideration of this matter was very brief. Members of the Committee are being flooded by messages from several hosiery manufacturers. One such coming from the Ramnad Chamber of Commerce draws attention to "cut-throat competition" and points out that the specific duty of one rupee eight annas per dozen, and "ad valorem" duty of 25 per cent on cotton hosiery and undervets are insufficient. The Chamber urges the imposition of a specific duty of at least 15 annas per pound with a minimum duty of one rupee eight annas per dozen on cotton hosiery.

PROPOSED DUTY.

It is understood that at to-day's meeting a member who represents the hosiery industry proposed one rupee per pound. Other members wanted several particulars.

Regarding hydrogenated fish oil used for adulteration of ghee, sugarcandy, rubber and canvas shoes and boot uppers and chemicals (alum and magnesium sulphate) the committee is understood to have provisionally approved of the duties proposed in the bill.—A. P.

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NEW S. WALES MAKES 672 FOR 8

Brown Makes 205 And Fingleton 145

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, Jan. 27

In the match between New South Wales and Victoria, which is the last fixture of the Sheffield Shield season and which is in the nature of a Test Trial that commenced here yesterday New South Wales made 672 for eight, and declared (Brown 205, Fingleton 145, Fleetwood Smith took two for 178).

Victoria had made 98 for one at the close of play to-day Woodat the close of play to-day (Woodfull not out 61).

PATNA JAIL TO BE DISMANTLED

PATNA, Jan. 28

It is understood that the Patna Camp Jail is shortly going to be abolished and dismantled. The galvanised sheets and other building materials will now be utilised for erecting temporary sheds in the areas severely affected by the earthquake for the relief of the homeless people.—(United Press).

Gaekwar of Baroda, in his recent tour in Navsari District, performed the opening ceremony of the Ambi River Bridge at Gadat. This bridge now opens out a through route on the Bombay-Baroda-Delhi Road.—(United Press).

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VALERA'S VISION

Surveys Progress Of His Regime

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.

Mr. De Valrera's satisfaction with his achievements hither to and confidence in future was expressed to Reuter in an interview on the occasion of the completion of the first year of office.

Mr. De Valera said everything was working out as anticipated. We were progressing as rapidly as could be expected and were quite satisfied.

Pointing out there had been a complete turn over the economic life, he quoted progress made by many industries and said they had now reached a stage where they could embark on an intensive "Buy Irish" campaign, to which there would be splendid response.

Mr. De Valera foreshadowed further steps to encourage home production and said by the end of the Government's term, the Free State would have well balanced economy instead of the lopsided and insecure state of affairs which were previously existing. He said his attitude on the Land Annuities' question and partition was unchanged and added there was no prospect of a general election but, any way, he was confident of the result.—Reuter.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Mr. Natarajan To Preside Over Special Session

The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference met in the Conference office, at Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on Wednesday last, when Sjt. Govindlal Shivlal Pitty was voted to the Chair.

Mr. Amratlal Sheth narrated the report of work done by himself an Sjt. P. L. Chudgar, at Delhi in connection with the proposed special session of the Conference to be held in February at Delhi, to protest against proposal Indian States Protection Bill and informed the Committee about the splendid response received by them from the local workers and sympathisers at Delhi. It was left to the Delhi Reception Committee to decide the final dates of the session.

Sjt. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" was elected President of the Special Session of the Conference.

The Committee further passed the following resolution in connection with the deportation orders served against several workers of the States' People under the Foreigners' Act:—

CANCEL DEPORTATION ORDERS

"In view of the present conditions of political situation in India when the Government are not continuing the restraint notices in British India, this Conference is of opinion that there are no substantial reasons to continue deportation orders under the Foreigners' Act, against workers from Indian States and therefore, this Committee urges the Government of Bombay, to cancel all deportation orders now in force against the citizens of Indian States."

Social Service By Agarwal Seva Samiti

At the occasion of the Makar Shankranti and Amavashya the 14th and 15th instant, about 35 volunteers under the leadership of Dr. Har Prasad Srivastava, Chitrakot Karwi Dispensary of A. ... Agarwal, Seva Samiti, tendered good service at Bharat-Koop and Chitra Kot. The volunteers distributed and brought within easy reach medical aid to about 50,000 pilgrims. They also helped missing persons in finding out their whereabouts.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Honorary Secretary sends a statement of monies received towards the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee's Funds, from which the following items are selected for mention:—

Rs. 4,500 from the Bombay Municipality, grant for six months from January to June 1933; Rs. 100 from N. M. Wadia Charities for July 1933 and Rs. 20 from Mrs. G. M. Disana. Rs. 20 from Mrs. G. M. Disana; Rs. 25 from Rao Bahadur S. G. Savant; Rs. 100 from N. M. Wadia Charities for Augus Rs. 50 from a Parsi lady.

The Committee also appeal that those gentlemen and ladies who are sympathetic towards the beggars will become members of the Society on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10. Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

B. P. SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The dates of the eight session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference to be held at Bordi, (Dist. Thana) are Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 10th, 11th and 12th February.

A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, as Chairman, and Mr. V. K. Joshi, as Vice-Chairman.

Mr. K. S. Vakil, Retired Educational Inspector, S. D. will preside.

Headmasters and teachers are expected to send on or before 31st January 1934, any draft resolutions they would desire to be taken up for discussion at the Conference.

For details write to P. R. Bhise, and M. R. Ingle, Hon. Joint Secretaries, B.P.S.T., Conference, Bordi, (Dist. Thana).

Contributors To Mahatma's Purse Fund .....

The following statement shows the amount contributed towards the Purse Fund presented to Mahatma Gandhi:—

1. Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. Rs. 200; 2. Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rs. 100; 3. Bangalore City Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rs 50; 4. Grain Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore Rs. 50; 5. Vysya Co-operative Bank Ltd. Bangalore Rs. 25; 6. Bangalore City Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Rs. 15; 7. Bangalore City Co-operative Society Ltd. Rs. 10; 8. Industrial and Commercial Co-operative Society Ltd. Rs. 10; 9. Bhavasarakshatriya Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore Rs. 10; 10. Bangalore City Traders' Co-operative Society Ltd., Rs. 5; 11. Kanjyar Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore Rs. 5; 12. Srirampur Co-operative Society Bangalore Rs. 2; 13. Chickpet Sri Gopalakrishnaswamy Co-op. Society, Bangalore Rs. 2; 14. Chickpet Housebuilding Co-operative Society, Bangalore Rs. 2 making a total of Rs. 486.

RUBBER RESTRICTION AGREEMENT

(Special Cable).

HAGUE, Jan. 27.

Strictest secrecy is maintained by parties concerned in international negotiations on rubber restrictions, but well-informed quarters believe that an agreement has been reached on the basis of quotas, and April 1 has been suggested as the date for the operation thereof. There is a general impression that the main obstacles to the international restriction agreement has been removed, but the Committee is working out details, and is now faced with technical difficulties solving the problem of native production in the Dutch East Indies.

Making Of An A. 1 Nation

The Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Baby Week Council, London writes:—

Our Overseas correspondents will be interested to know that for next year's campaign of propaganda at home it has been decided to take in general "The Making of an A 1. Nation."

The Executive Committee, while recognising that there are many factors involved in "The Making of an A 1. Nation," has decided to pay special attention to the nutritional factor. The National Baby Week Council at its meeting on November 15 discussed the position of nutrition of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age as affected by the financial depression through which this country has been passing. They came to the conclusion that there was a very definite need for propaganda on the subject, particularly in the direction of stimulating the interest of the housewife in securing the most nutritious meals at the lowest cost.

INDIAN NATIONAL DEFENCE LEAGUE

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 28.

Capt. Modak and Mr. Apte are meeting several individuals personally to enrol as many as possible as members of the League. The response is encouraging. Public men like Mr. N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale, G. S. Marathe, Haribhau Phatak enrolled on the first day.

The first annual general meeting of the Bhiwandi Taluka Shetkari Shangha was held on Wednesday last at Asnoli, under the presidentship of Mr. D. W. Raut, who stressed the necessity of education, social reform and solidarity amongst the masses. Resolutions on the necessity of reduction in land-revenue and other important problems of the day were passed.

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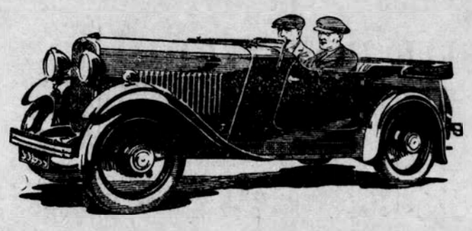

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TEMPERATURE FALLS IN BALUCHISTAN

Thunderstorms Predicted In Central India

POONA, Jan. 28.

Yesterday's depression over North Baluchistan has deepened further and lies this morning over the West Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

It has caused fairly widespread dust-storms in and around North Baluchistan and local falls of rain or snow in Kashmir with a few falls of rain in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. In the rear of this depression, the temperature is falling rapidly in Baluchistan. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Malabar and the south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dras three quarters of an inch, Sonamarg and a Chaman a quarter each; Palamcottah a half and Trivandrum, Vellore, Coonoor and Kodaikanal quarter each.

Forecast:—Rain or snowfall will increase and extend in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab hills and rainfall will extend in the plains of the Punjab and in the West United Provinces. Scattered dust or thunder storms are also likely over North-West India and in West Central India.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations.

During 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-1-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73,5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.9 degrees (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.2 degrees 38 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 7.6 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE LISTER'S CONDITION

NAIROBI, Jan. 27.

After some improvement, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister is not so well, although it is stated that there was no cause for alarm. It is unlikely that he will be able to undertake official engagements before February 5.—Reuter.

More boys are being born in the Punjab than girls and there are more births in rural areas than in urban tracts. The Punjab Government, reviewing the report on the public health administration of the Province in 1932, refer to this.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 113 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) to 8

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

Black v. White In Africa

South African Englishmen's Poverty In Leadership

ALL WHITE BOYCOTT

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 7.

"Equality between Black and White means the end of the Whiteman, and any undermining of the Whiteman's rule results not in a better understanding between White and Back, but ultimately in chaos." Such was the opinion expressed by Mr. O. Pirow, the Minister of Railways and Defence, at a speech in Johannesburg recently. Referring to the task allotted by destiny to the Union of South Africa, the Minister made a gloomy forecast of a future war between the White and the Black. He said:

"Neither the highest appreciation of our duty of guardianship towards the Native races nor the most callous racial selfishness is going to prevent this life and death struggle between the Black and the White. In this struggle, and I am not expressing myself too strongly when I refer to it as a life and death struggle, although it need not necessarily involve bloodshed, at least not on a large scale—the Union should be the rallying point for all those who are champions of White civilisation over the greater part of Africa."

Poor Mr. Pirow, he is still haunted by anti-Negrophilism and sees a calamity for the White if the Black are given equality. It will be better if he realises that White superiority will soon crumble if the Natives are not permitted to make progress. Fortunately, his speech has not been taken very seriously, as the people think that the prospects of the struggle between the Native and Whitt are quite remote and that it is a practical impossibility in view of the fact that the whole of Africa is ruled by European Powers.

PROBLEM OF POLITICAL FUSION.

The leaders of South Africa, Generals Hertzog and Smuts, once the foes in the political field and now the closest friends in the work of political fusion of the two races in South Africa, have decided once for all that fusion should take place at the first earliest opportunity and a century of strife between the Dutch and Englishman be stopped and buried. They have been successful to a large extent in bringing the majority of South African Whites under their banner, but the Dutchmen in the Cape, under the rebellious banner of Dr. Malan, ex-Minister of Interior, have refused to be tempted into what they call a plan of the domination of imperialists over the Afrikaaners. The Dutch Nationalists of the Cape think that the main object of the fusion is to preserve the British connection and to strangle South Africa's growing nationalism. Dr. Malan's ideal is an independent republic and he is no respecter of persons who go against his views. Dr. Malan is one of the most astute politician of the country and he might be one day a de Valera of South Africa. In his weekly anti-fusion article during the mail week, he after surveying the growth since the Union of the two-stream ideal which has been the very life-blood of Afrikanderdom, Dr. Malan declared as follows:

"The English-speaking people have been culturally barren in their South African setting, and this barrenness has been accompanied by a notable lack of big men in their ranks. All their leaders have been drawn from overseas, and so great is their poverty in the matter of leadership that the Afrikaans speaking people have had to make up the deficiency for them out of their own surplus.....English-speaking South Africa regards itself more as an appendage of the British people than as an integral part of the South African nation. They reveal an essentially British mentality, and seek to maintain it. They wish to think British, feel British, read British, amuse themselves in a British way, and as far as possible, to buy and sell British."

NON-EUROPEAN CONFERENCE AND "ALL WHITE" POLICY.

A non-European Conference was held at Port Elizabeth last week. Professor Jabavu of the Fort Hare Native College presided. Dr. Abdu Rehman, M.P.C., was a prominent figure, and representatives of non-Europeans attended the conference A vehement attack on the White Labour policy of the Government and the private European firms was made by practically all speakers.

Dr. Abdu Rehman urged that Port Elizabeth was the very place to start the campaign because there were certain firms, among them boot manufacturers , who produced goods with labour other than non-European. Shops employing solely Europeans should also be boycotted. One native delegate declared that at Paarl there was a factory making blankets which were sold to the natives, but there was not a single non-European employed. A coloured delegate said that the boycott was the only means the non-Europeans had of getting at firms who employed White labour only.

The Conference passed the following boycott resolution unanimously:—

"That in order to fight the evil of the All-White Labour policies of private concerns, the Conference resolves to boycott all goods made by such firms, and that a black list be compiltd of all goods made by All-White labour firms and circulated among our people."

Various other resolutions included a request to the Government to introduce legislation to fix a minimum wage for unskilled and firm labour, to abandon the "All-White" policy because it was economically unsound, to grant equal opportunities to non-Europeans, to extend old-age pensions to Natives, and to call a Round Table Conference of the accredited leaders of the Europeans and non-Europeans to discuss the problem and arrive at an understanding acceptable to the people.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

From the social point of view, the Indians are a bit progressing, thanks to the efforts of the Agent and his wife, Lady Maharaj Singh. For the first time probably in the Indian history of South Africa, a member of Cabinet attended an Indian gathering at Pretoria. Mr. Cassim Adam, the president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was received by the Governor-General during this week. Indo-European contact appears to be increasing and one may hope that it will result in the betterment of Indian political status.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, has been prevailed upon by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh to take a serious view of the miserable conditions in which the Indians live in locations. Mr. Hofmeyr has been impressed and it is expected that he will soon move to improve the condition of the locations.

2 363 Indians were repatriated to India during the year 1932-1933. This was done at a cost of £55,617 to the Indian Immigration Bureau, which included £34,257 paid as bonuses and £13,368 in respect of ship passage money.

The first Natal Provincial Conference of the Colonial-born and Settlers Indian Association (the body which has been formed under the leadership of Advocate A. Christopher and Manilal Gandhi (Mahatma's son) was held at Durban last week.

The rich Indians in South Africa are gradually coming out to enhance Indian prestige by contributing handsome sums for public affairs. Mr. Cassim Adam contributed £1,350 for the Indian ward in the Pretoria General Hospital. Mr. Noor Mohamed Ayob has expressed his wish to donate £2,500 for the erection of an Indian school building. Mr. Moosa Hassen Mayet has handed over a building worth £10,000 to the Muslim community for the use of Madressa and other things. The Hindu Seva Samaj recently formed in Johannesburg is erecting a Gandhi Hall, a library and a temple at the expense of about £10,000. A short time ago, Advocate Khan left 45,000 pounds for the Indian Hospital at Durban. The Patidar community of Johannesburg has erected a magnificent Hall at the expence of £5,000.

Presiding at a Gujarati School Prize Distribution gathering, Mr. P. S. Joshi, the South African Indian journalist and writer, dealt with Gujarat's contribution to India and Gujaratis' contribution to the overseas Indians public affairs. Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, the Agent distributed the prizes and paid a tribute to the work of the chairman for the service of the community.

Bogus Swadeshi Cloth

The Secretary, Swadeshi Cloth and Yarn Certifying Committee of Madura writes:—

It has been brought to our notice that some merchants of Madura are sending their cloths to Bombay and other Provinces as Genuine Swadeshi while they are actually woven out of foreign yarn.

In order to counteract the activities of these firms, we are issuing certificates to Genuine Swadeshi Cloth manufacturers as well as dealers in Genuine Swadeshi cloths and are also affixing a "National Flag" label, on every piece of cloth manufactured by them.

It is requested that you should look for this label when purchasing any cloth manufactured in Madura (South India).

Cawnpore:—Pt. Bal Krishna Sharma, Editor of the "Pratap" and a prominent Congress Leader of Cawnpore, has arrived here after his release from the Aligarh District Jail on the completion of his sentence of 26 months' rigorous imprisonment, under Sections 124-A and 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—(United Press.)

Cawnpore:—Mr. Santosh Chandra Kapoor has filed a declaration for a Hindi Trade Union weekly of an All-India character entitled "Lal Jhenda"—(United Press)

LESS DEATHS FROM PLAGUE

Report Of Presidency Health Conditions In Past Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending January 20:—

PLAGUE

In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 1,002 attacks and 597 deaths from plague against 1,042—729 in the previous week.

The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Bijapur 28-4 attacks and 172 deaths against 245-175; Dharwar 234-111 against 233-161; Belgaum 187-128 against 232-170; Satara 142-77 against 106-63; Sholapur 79-48 against 113-67; Poona 47-42 against 79-66; Ahmednagar 11-9 against 13-12; Kanara 11-6 against 14-8; Thana 6-4 against 4-3 and Ratnagiri 1-0 against 2-3. All possible steps are being taken in the affected areas to bring the epidemic under control.

Poona City reported 3 attacks and 3 deaths from plague against 2 attack, and 2 deaths in the previous week and Poona Suburban Municipality reported 2 attacks only as against nil

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 78 attacks and 36 deaths against 73 attacks and 42 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 43 attacks and 19 deaths against 15-8 in the previous week; Belgaum 13-7 against 6-5; Bijapur 3-2 against nil; Ahmednagar 5-5 against 33-13; Poona 2-1 against 4-3 and Satara 2-2 against 14-8.

SMALL-POX

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Satara district 54 attacks and 7 deaths; Ahmedabad 53-10; Nasik 50-26; Kanara 43-13, Poona 43-5; Ratnagiri 39-12; Ahmednagar 35-3; Sholapur 17-2; Kolaba 12-0; Belgaum 4-0; Dharwar 5-2; Bijapur 4-0; Thana 5-0; East Khandesh 1-2; Larkana 11-0; Sukkur 4-2; Karachi 5-1; Thar and Parkar 1-1 and Bombay city 8-4. Total 394 attacks and 91 deaths against 288-58 in the previous week.

INFLUENZA

One attack and one death from influenza were reported from Poona city during the week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Seven attacks and 2 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were reported from Ahmedabad city during the week and Shikarpur Special Prison reported 2 attacks only.

WAS RUSKIN MAD?

LONDON (By Mail).

A dispute as to the sanity of John Ruskin, the Victorian writer, occurred at a meeting of the Institute of British Decorators in London in the mail week.

Mr. R. H. Wilenski said that during most of his life Ruskin was a mental invalid. Seven times he was in the hands of mental specialists, and during his last 15 years he was "completely gaga."

At this point Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse, President of the Ruskin Society, jumped to his feet, and declared:

"I am the only person alive who dined with Ruskin on his eigtieth birthday. In the eightieth year off his life he was sane, wise, gentle, and taking an active interest in all affairs."

The latest issue of the "Harijan" says that collections from January 13 to January 19 amounted to Rs. 15,476-10-4 and that total collections amounted to Rs. 212916-10-8.

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- THE BLIND HOUDINI
- GIANT WHEEL
- FUN TUBE
- WELL-KNOWN MAGICIAN
- JAVANESE TROUPE OF MUSICIANS
- SINGERS AND DANCERS
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THE FINEST EIGHT ANNAS ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY

(SOLDIERS & SAILORS IN UNIFORM HALF PRICE) SPEED BOATS WORKING IN FULL SWING.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 11)

ponse has enhanced her reputation for her generous heart. But this is not enough. This is a humanitarian work. Every body's duty it is to give whatever help one can. In this connection, I make an appeal to various cinema houses and dramatic companies in the city to come forward to help the distressed countrymen of Bihar. They should give at least one performance each in aid of the Bihar Relief Fund and the entire proceedings should be contributed to the said Fund. If the proprietors and managers of cinemas and companies (dramatic) give their consideration to my humble suggestion, I am sure they will find that not only will they be helping a noble cause, but they will also be giving a chance to others, especially to the middle and poor classes, to contribute their mite to the relief of Bihar.—Yours etc.,

M. S. RAJADHYAX.

Viceroy's Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The undersigned, being the Committee formed for organising the collection of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund in Bihar and Orissa, are using their best efforts to encourage subscriptions from our own people, in order that those in other parts of India and in the Western world may know that we in this Province are doing out utmost for our own people. The damage has been so great that the work of reconstruction in the stricken towns and villages will involve an enormous amount of money. To justify adequate generosity on the part of others, it is necessary that we should tax our own charitable resources to the utmost limit. The distribution of all funds collected will be in other hands and does not immediately concern this Committee, but subscribers may rest well assured that arrangements will be made for the strictest control and economical management of their donations, and a Committee for this purpose has already been appointed by His Excellency the Governor. The membership of this Committee is such as to inspire complete public confidence.

Donations from persons in Bihar and Orissa should be sent to the Imperial Bank, or to the Collector of the district or the Sub-divisional officers who have received the necessary instructions for this purpose. All subscriptions will be duly acknowledged. Subscribers (particularly those whose contributions must of necessity be limited to small amounts) should refuse to pay anything to unauthorised collectors. No collections for the Viceroy's Fund should be made except by persons duly authorised by the Sub-divisional Officer. Donations from persons living outside Bihar and Orissa should preferably be sent direct to the Agent of the Imperial Bank of India (Patna Branch), who will acknowledge the same.—Yours, etc.,

COURTNEY TERREL,
(President).

J. T. WHITTY.
NIRSU NARAIN SINGH.
GANESH DUTTA SINGH.
SYED ABDUL AZIZ.
SULTAN AHMAD.
SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA
AMARNATH CHATTERJI.
CHUNI LAL RAY,
(Secretary).

A Suggestion To Railways

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the year 1919, when there was famine in the Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat, the railway authorities were pleased to send all the consignments booked by way of help to sufferers free of railway freight which saved much and helped the sufferers a great deal.

This matter may be brought to the notice of the general public through your press so that the City Fathers and leading citizens of Bombay and others can make a move in the matter and request the Railway authorities to book free of charge the articles sent to the affected areas of recent tarthquake in Behar.—Yours, etc.,

MORARJI GOKALDAS.

I. M. S. And Hospitals

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have of late heard a good deal about the want of funds for our hospitals and the urgent need for help, and the means adopted by the Hospital Funds Committee to raise money to meet the deficit in the medical budget, but so far we have not heard whether the Government have adopted the only simple measure of economy which would meet more than any deficit in the budget for the hospitals, viz., doing away with the costly European I.M.S. officers from the Civil Department of this presidency. It woud be very interesting to know how many European I.M.S. officers have been reduced from the cadre, if any, or how many of these costly officers have been recruited since the cry of financial stringency started. Will the Minister in charge of the Medical fortfolio kindly let the public know whether the number of these costly officers is being reduced or increased? The public ought to be convinced that the Government seriously think of adopting simple measures of economy before they help the funds.

If all these officers are sent back to military duty to-morrow there would be no need for the H.O.H. Fete or even the existence of the Hospital Funds Committee. Let us see what the Minister has to say about this.—Yours, etc.,

"WHAT NEXT"?

All-Parties Conference

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is the determinateness of the political soul of India that the proposed All-Parties' Conference is attempting consciously or otherwise to vitiate. Therefore, it is that all who have sacrificed themselves under the flag of freedom of the Motherland should universally condemn such a move.

The All-Parties' Conference mentality is the same as the Round Table Conference mentality. Even the worse (because they are the extremist) of Moderate liberal opinion is opposed to the new constitution to be shortly ushered in in India. Then why blur the vision? Why still play the cheat to the conscience? The inherent contradictions that are to be found ingrained in Capitalism have brought about the failure of the Disarmament Conference, the World Economic Conference, the Naval Conference and several others recently held in Europe. The same cause was brought about the failure of Round Table Conference and the same will bring about the failure of the All-Parties' Conference.

But, even the Indian National Congress cannot do aught with its present programme. Jawaharlal is gradually emerging into the only and correct programme, viz., the organisation of the peasantry and the working-classes on a political basis. Jawaharlal must now decide to interest himself only in these two forces of a future India viz., the peasants and workers. The whole human thought to-day is undergoing a rapid change and India is passing through a ferment that is incalculable in its potentialities. The day is nearing. Let not the determinateness of India's will be vitiated or her backbone broken by trucks with imperialism of which one more recent is the All-Parties' Conference. If unity is their ambition it is but a mirage they are drifting towards, for unity lies in securing peace and bread in the land of which the exploited masses are the true owners without whose organic unity on economic and political lines no unity is possible.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABVALA.

Nudity In Aravali

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since my petition was sent to the Vengurla police authorities to remove the nude person on 11th December and my letter appeared in the issue of your paper of 9th January, the Taluka Police authorities communicated to me this week that as the nude person who moves about in Shiroda and Aravali does not commit any offence to the public they cannot see any way to remove him from amongst the public.

From this reply it is clear that the Taluka police authorities do not care to count how much the civic society of both sexes is insulted by the appearance of the starkly nude person amongst them nor do these authorities appear to be caring to know the reason why nude persons, though non-violent and embodiments of peace, are never allowed by the Government to move unrestricted amongst the public in holy places and elsewhere. The annoyance in the nature of mental and social affliction being caused by the nude not being 'visible' to the Police authorities, will not it appears, be calculated to be an offence by them.

Who is responsible for this theory of the Vengurla Police authorities?—Yours, etc.

V. S. DALVI.

Aravali, January 14.

Seven Stars

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is surprising that all articles that have hitherto appeared in the columns of various "dailies" have dealt with one side only.

All of them unanimously declare disaster wars and panics etc., etc. throughout the world. This is only the dark side of the stars, and I agree with them so far.

What about the bright side? According to Indian Astrology, the conjunction of the seven stars in one column. (Lagnam) means sannayas yoga: consequently super-human being of outstanding personality will appear at this stage, who will command the eyes and ears of the world and dictate his own philosophy of universal brotherhood. The racial and colour differences will vanish and diversity of religions will disappear and unity will be realised, and people will begin to move and breathe in an atmosphere of equality and divine surrender to God. A new life will begin in purity and in love.—Yours etc

SWAMY,
Shree Ambikashrama Gaushala.
Morvi, (Kathiawar).
Dated Jan. 25-1-34.

Kurla Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In Mr. Smart's letter to the President, Kurla Municipality, the following words occur:—"..... Mr. Akbar Yar Khan, Building Inspector, was recommended by the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, for dismissal....."

This alleged "dismissal" is based on one thing and it is that the Building Inspector did not keep a Building Permission Register. This omission has nothing to do with Mr. Khan's efficiency or work as engineer. This Register was not kept before and it is being maintained since the omission was pointed out. Is it in accordance with the dictates of justice that for such an omission as this a man should be asked to be discharged from service?

The Kurla Municipality has passed resolution after resolution expressing its entire satisfaction at his work as Engineer. The quality and quantity of work termed out by him is an irrefutable proof of his efficiency.

The objection raised by Government, is obviously based on wrong information. The mistake should in the first place be rectified. Thus the reflection indirectly cast on his character would automatically disppear. The Commissioner's suggestion that Mr. Khan should not be entertained in Municipal service is really strange, for it means that he should be deprived of all those benefits of leave, etc., which are allowed under the Fundamental Rules. The Kurla Municipality is, however, in honour bound to save one of its employees. Will it act?—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Indian Pavilion In Vienna

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Permit me to inform you that the Austro-Indian Society in Vienna, in co-operation with the Vinne Fairs, Ltd., intends to organise an "Indian Pavilion" at the Vienna Spring Fair, which will be held during the week from March 11th until 18th of this year. The Society will do this at its own cost, since we are all convinced that this plan will be crowned by a full sucess and that India and her cultural and business relations with Austria and Central Europe will be greatly benefitted by it.

To such end we must have as much material as possible in order to make the Pavilion look worthy of its destination, i.e. to represent India as a big country with a centuries' old culture and tradition and an ever-growing commerce and industry.

Indian costumes and garments, ladies' saris, all sorts of khadar, shawls, shoes and slippers worked up in silk and adorned with gold or silver for festivals and weddings, etc., all kind of jewellery Gandhi caps, toilet articles, objects of art, statuettes of gods in wood, jade, bronze or ivory, Taj Mahals and other objects in marble, hand paintings, curiosities, articles of the daily use in Indian homes, hookahs, prayer and other carpets, every kind of raw material suited for the export, a.s.t. This list, of course, is all but complete and if your readers know of any other article, which might help to embellish our Pavilion, I shall be very glad indeed if it will be included in the delivery.—Yours, etc.,

PUNDIT B. A. AGNIHOTRI.
Indian Institute for
Science & Commerce
of the Austro-Indian Society, Vienna,
Hotel Imperial,
Vienna. Jan. 5.

"The Third Test"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been suggested more than once by some cricket enthusiasts in the columns of your paper that the elimination of the Yuvaraja of Patiala from the Indian Test Team is a great blunder that the Selection Committee has committed, but in spite of the repeated emphasis laid on his inclusion the selection committee as well as the Indian Test captain did not attach proper weight to these suggestions. By this time at least they might have come to know the fifth magnificent performance of the young dashing batsman in the Vizayanagaram XI at Benares.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Test captain as well as the Selection Board once more that the Yuvaraja will be an invaluable addition to the batting as well as the fielding strength of the Indian side and his inclusion in place of Mustaq Ali will be a highly desirable change.

It may also be rightly suggested that Nazir Ali for Gopalan will also be welcomed as he is as fast a medium-paced right hand bowler in adition to being an equally good fieldsman and by all means a better batsman.—Yours, etc..

RAMA.

Saunder's Road,
Secunderabad.

H. E. Lord Brabourne (left) congratulates H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir whose horse Pougatchev won the Eclipse Stakes of India on Saturday.

Decreasing Jain Population

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Looking to the Jain population enumerated at the census of 1931, it has been found that the community's population which was enumerated to be 12,48,182 Jain souls at the census of 1921 shows an increase of nearly 3,923 only at the recent census the population enumerated recently being 12,52,105 Jains.

While the population of India on the whole shows an increase of 3,38,95,298 souls in 1931 over the population enumerated in 1921 (i.e., 35,28,37,778 in 1931 and 31,89,42,480 souls in 1921). Really speaking the increase in the Jain population is trivial. But on the contrary it is most regrettable to learn that nearly 11,800 Jain souls in the following provinces appear to have been returned as Hindus:—

Bihar and Orissa	233
Central Province & Berar	3,800
Delhi	141
Punjab	7,623
	11,800

Jains, who claim monopoly of religious devotion, have to find out the principal causes of this disastrously decreasing Jain population and to make enquiries as to the causes which lead to their breaking away from Jainism and adopt other faiths. If this sort of conditions continue, it is natural that the Jains will still deteriorate socially as well as spiritually from numerical point of view.

As the holy Jain priests who are to attend the Sadhu Sammelan next month at Ahmedabad and whose only function is to preach religious doctrines to their followers, touring on foot nearly eight months of the year in all parts of India, will, it is hoped, successfully tackle this most serious problem of decreaing Jain population facing the Jain community at present.—Yours, etc.

NAROTAM B. SHAH.

Palitana, Jan. 15.

Better Municipal Schools

To, The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Atiya Begum's suggestion under the caption "Have open Air Homes" published in your issue of January 18 has enlisted the attention of many a citizen in Bombay as it wins my wholehearted sympathy. Professor Claude Batley's trenchant remarks in his lecture on 'The Need for City Planning' touches the question of school architecture. The Professor's clarian call goes forth arousing the slumbering conscience of Bombay. I add my tiny note to the chorus of these two worthies of the city asking in the name of humanity to do something in the matter.

I fully endorse the views expressed by the learned professor when he considers the architecture of a school as a liberal education in itself. How can you imagine the mind of the child, to grow healthy and strong, his wit to sharpen, his brains to develop, his sensibilities to vivify to the pure and the noble and the beautiful, when it is surrounded by ugly sights and jarring sounds? It is better to fence a precipice on the top than to provide an ambulance car below, better to remove the causes of ignorance and build up healthy body and sound mind than allow them to be diseased and then procure a remedy. To raise funds for hospitals is good and noble work, but to look after schools is far better and nobler still.

I wish children of our nation not only to be housed in clean homes instead of putrid smelling cells, but the schools be also built up on Indian mode of architecture. Heaven aspiring dome of the Hindu art or the dreamy delicacy of the Mogul Arch would create a national consciousness or motherland's pride in the mind of the child. Ancient India enshrined in the stone, would warm the heart to unity and peace much more effectively than a hundred political manoevers ostentatiously striving for Unity.—Yours etc.,

I. A. MAKANI.

Kanara Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I understand from a reliable and unassailable source that Mr. Ganguly who represents our district in the Legislative Council presented a significant address to the retiring Governor of our Presidency, on the eve of his departure from Indian shores; and that in it he has sought redress for the outstanding grievances of Kanara peasantry.

Inasmuch as the subject of the address and the reply he has received thereto, on presentation, are matters of public interest and concern, Kanarites in general and his constituents in particular will be grateful to him if he will take them into his confidence—to which they are entitled—and publish in the papers the text of both the address and the reply.—Yours, etc.,

A KANARITE.

Warning To Groundnut Dealers.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are heavy transactions of groundnuts of February delivery in the Bombay Market. The time for delivery is fast approaching. There will be delivery of goods from the 1st of February till the end of that month. There are bogus sales to a large extent by the operators, who have sold in the same heavy proportions in the Continental markets. As the time to deliver the goods by them is very near they are making bogus sales here and in the Continent at lower rates with the object of securing the ready goods in the market at lower rates and thereby the Indian farmers and merchants have been put to heavy loss and shall have to suffer further loss. Indian merchants and farmers should make it a point to withhold the groundnuts till the end of February by which time the delivery period will be over. If they bear in mind this timely hint they are sure to be benefitted in very near future.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER OF FARMER.

Pondicherry.—The "United Press" understands that the Legislative Assembly of French India has authorised the French Indian Government to grant the necessary facilities to the Madras Air Taxi Service for opening an Air Port at Pondicherry in connection with the proposed Calcutta-Colombo Air Mail Service.—United Press.

Spain After Fall Of Monarchy

March Of Events And Return Of Rightists To Power

On April 14, 1931, the Spanish people, through municipal elections, almost without bloodshed and in a remarkable spirit of self-discipline, voted out King Alfonso and the monarchy. On last November 19 and December 3, in new elections, this time to the Cortes or parliament, the Spanish people swung sharply to the conservative parties, manifesting an impatience with the radicals and liberals alike. The second elections were necessary because of a law which demands that a candidate, to be immediately successful, must not only receive a majority but must also win 40 per cent of the total vote.

A great deal of current comment appears to assume that the swing toward the Right was due to the weakness of the radicals in failing to go through with a genuinely revolutionary economic program. There seems little basis for so simple an explanation. In fact, there is even more reason to believe that the trend to conservatism was due to the sincere efforts of liberals and radicals to push through a really thoroughgoing program, and to a desire on the part of those who opposed this program to register effective protest against it before matters went too far.

When the provisional government instituted elections for the Cortes in the summer of 1931, the voting sent the following parties into parliament in this proportion:

Socialists	117
Radical Socialists (liberals, neither Socialists nor radicals)	59
Republican Action party	26
Catalonian Left	32
Galician Republican Federation	10
Service of the Republic party	14
Radicals (liberals, not radicals)	93
Progressives	16
Federalists of various views	17
Agrarians	26
Basques	14
Independents	16
Unclassified	22

All but the last four of these groups, which were stoutly conservative, even to some degree monarchist perhaps, combined to constitute the parliamentary majority which rallied behind Premier Manuel Azana to push through the most progressive constitution ever adopted by any people in the world. Whatever happens to the new Republic, that document is certain to stand in the light of history as extraordinary. It sought to provide for peaceable changes toward a semi-socialized industrial life; it freed women from age-long shackles; it provided for a single chamber; it took long steps towards peace by world co-operation; it promoted labour welfare; it freed education from ecclesiastical domination.

Four great problems had to be faced; the army; seperatism; the land; the church. The army careerists bribed away from counter-revolution by giving them life salaries for abstention from all political interests; separatism was met by generous autonomous steps; the institute of Agrarian Reform was created to break up the old estates, scandalously held by a few profiteers at the expense of everybody else, but had gone in its work only to the point of beginning actual expropriation; the church was aroused by an education bill that took away the power of perochial schools almost completely. Every Rightist element, from honest conservatives to unscrupulous bribers, outdid itself in the recent balloting. The Socialist Party, strongest and best disciplined but a minority, no longer ran candidates in coalition, and was therefore reduced to 61 seats, though a smaller loss than observers expected; 38 seats went to Left Republicans and Radical Socialists of Azana's viewpoint; 101 went to "Radicals;" 62 to conservatives who line up with the Radicals and 207 to members of the blatantly reactionary bloc of miscelleneous parties Two dozen members, possibly, are avowed monarchists.

Alejandro Lerroux, a Right conserbative, is Premier. The next few months will be critical, and will reveal whether attempts are to be made illegally from the Right to institute, according to frank threats, a semi-fascist rule. The workers are probably too powerful, with their organized and radical millions, to permit such a shift. In any event, a crisis looms for the world's most interesting effort to inaugurate radical economic change without Left dictatorship.

* * * *

The Canadian Commonwealth Federation, radical-liberal political organization which is strongly challenging the old Canadian parties, has asked for a complete ban on the export of nickel in the event of another war. Nickel is an essential in the manufacture of munitions and other war materials, and Canada possesses by far the greater portion available in the world.

* * * *

An extraordinary debate recently took place in England under the auspices of the debating society of the Metropolitan Vickers Co., at Manchester, one of the great wartime munitions firms. Lord Stanley of Alderley upheld the view that war was unnecessary, while the firms research manager, Mr. A. P. Fleming contended that war was inevitable unless arbitration, the only alternative, could be substituted. The audience voted as follows: war unnecessary, 157; against that viewpoint, 68.

* * * *

The council of the National Sunday School Union in England has decided that hereafter it will do its utmost to persuade all those whom it may influence in Sunday schools, churches, and everywhere else not to take part in any war. To 2000 persons attending the Union's convention in Sheffield the same drastic decision was put for confirmation or rejection, and was adopted by unanimous vote.

* * * *

A world anthem, with words by Josephine Daskam Bacon and for music using the first sixteen measures of Beethoven's Ode to Joy in the Ninth Symphony, has been prepared, through a prize contest, by the League of Nations Association.

* * * *

The Council of Women in Ontario, Canada, has voted to crusade vigorously against military toys.

* * * *

Science, too, is recognizing Soviet Russia. By vote of its recent session, the International Geological Congress will meet next time in the Soviet Union.

* * * *

At a recent meeting of the Peace Commission of the Church of the Brethren, plans were begun to provide for those members of the denomination conscientiously opposed to combative service in wartime. The plans look toward the sending of young men into conflict areas where there are strikes, lockouts etc., to care for those in need.

* * * *

One kind of "citizenship training" is being encouraged at the McKinley School, Fairfield, Connecticut, where, in the seventh grade, a thirteen-year-old boy's 46-inch model of the battleship Texas is being made the center of an exhibition.

* * * *

In Latvia and Esthonia, where recent evidences of militaristic reaction have been numerous the Women's International League and the Y. W. C. A. have jointly been carrying on peace organization. Groups are being formed in several cities, and a recent exhibit of internationalism in Tallin was attended by no fewer than 11,000 visitors.

New Delhi.—The Select Committee on the Factories Bill concluded their labour to-day. It has been proposed that the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee if passed by the Legislature will come into operation from January 1, 1935.—United Press.

New Delhi.—Mr. T. Sloan, Joint Secretary of the Home Department, it is proposed, will leave for the Andamans on February 8 in connection with some administrative business. He is expected to be back in Delhi by February 21.—United Press.

EASE THE BURDEN ON MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Prof. Davar Advocates Thorough Investigation Into Departmental Expenditure

In the course of the debate on the Municipal Budget, Principal S. R. Davar said:—

At the outset I must confess that I am unfortunately not overpowered with the optimism of my friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as to the budget being satisfactory and that the citizens of Bombay could accept the same with thanks to the Standing Committee and the Commissioner who have prepared and approved same. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has already given us details as to figures of many years past and has emphasised the fact that the citizens of Bombay have paid taxes most liberally and that the capital assets of the Corporation are today considerably in excess of the capital debts and that factor is mainly due to the generous way in which they have paid their taxes during years gone by.

If these payments of taxes have been generous as my friend has rightly emphasised, then I ask whether that taxation on the generous scale could be augmented by the present additions which are being proposed on the top of wiping out altogether not only of our large cash balances, but also of some of the secret reserves, which we had created in connection with machinery and plant, etc.

My friend, Mr. Jafferboy, the President of the Standing Committee has in his speech given us details and consoled us that after the retrenchment which the Standing Committee has made, there will be a cash balance still left of about three to four lacs, but he has forgotten that the estimates of increased revenue in certain quarters may not come true and that the estimate of expenditure may be exceeded and thus the Corporation may have to borrow perhaps temporarily for meeteing its immediate wants.

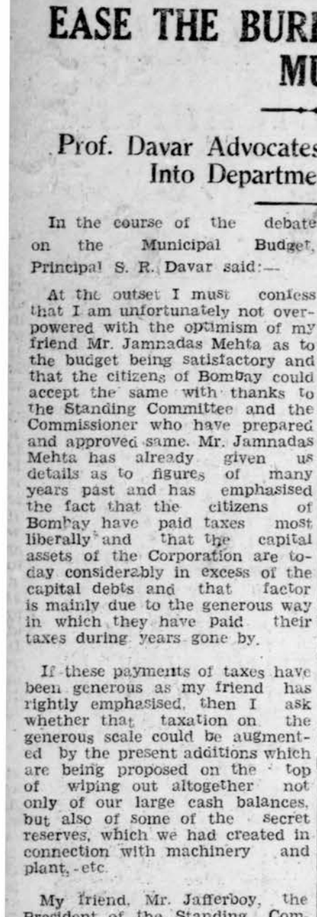
NEED FOR RE-ORGANISATION

The point which the Councillors must now consider as representatives of this city and consider it boldly is whether drastic retrenchment through considerable re-organisation in the various departments where lacs of rupees are spent are not now necessary. With this object in view, Sir, I sometime ago brought in a proposition to appoint a special committee with a few experienced Councillors who could go into the question of re-organisation in detail with a view to retrench the expenditure and report on this proposition. To my surprise this proposition was turned down through the votes not only by my friends of the moderate progressive side but also by those who claim to be advanced nationalists on the other side of the house. The explanation was rather an excuse that we had also urged already a committee for retrenchment working from times immemorial as far as this Corporation is concerned a cumbersome committee made up of baout 35 or 40 members, most of whom were more or less inclined to take a very conservative view of the expenditure re-organisation and all of whom evidently thought that is was infra dig as far as they were concerned to approve of my suggestion for an Organisation Committee of experts selected from among our own Councillors and that too of a very small number. The result was that my proposition was turned down, and as a consolation, in the generosity of heart of some of my very conservative friends I was co-opted on a committee where I am afraid whatever I may try I do not think I shall cut much ground, knowing fully well their attitude against retrenchment of the type which I consider absolutely necessary in connection with Corporation's expenditure.

SOARING EXPENDITURE

If we study carefully the establishment expenditure of the Corporation and its history you will find that compared to the pre-war years expenditure of each department, has considerably grown since 1915-20-25-30-33. As a matter of fact it is a very puzzling problem to one who knows something about economics and organisation as to why in these days of low prices and a very low, almost pre-war staddard of living, the enormous departmental expenditure should continue and not be reduced. I am also confronted with fear that living as we do at present on our fat in the form of reserves and cash balance with the help of which we have managed to bring about what is called a "balanced budget" what are we going to do during a year or two if we sit with our hands folded and do not take active measures towards retrenchment and deficit confronts us with the increased prices of commodities when the prices return to their normal limit and the cost of living rises as well as the cost of stores and materials which the Municipal Corporation must purchase from year to year, that is the question which I would ask my brother Councillors to consider rather seriously, knowing as I do that they have at heart the good of the Corporation's future.

What we want really is a thorough investigation into the question of departmental expenditure in each department in connection with salaries, particularly of officers of higher grade on the present scale as compared with that of the pre-war scale, also the increase or decrease of the strength of the staff during the pre-war years and subsequent post-war years, also consider this rise side by side with the cost of living cost of material and the substitution of Indian staff for highly paid European Officers who had to be brought in earlier years from outside this country and had to be naturally paid a much higher salary and emolument to induce them to come to a foreign country in service than would be necessary in case of our own men serving in their own mother country. If all these matters are shifted and carefully analysed, I have no doubt that a burden on the budget would be considerably eased, but the question is has the Corporation the courage to go in for this enquiry?



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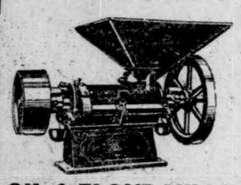

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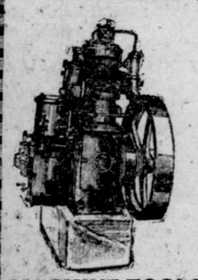

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ON A PEACE MISSION

American Ex-Judge Proceeds To China

(From A Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

Judge Paul Myron Linebarger, Legal Advisor to and Special Envoy of the National Government of China, declared that he was returning to China on his own initiative, in an effort to iron out some of the misunderstandings responsible for the revolt in Fukien. He will leave for China on the S.S. "President Johnson," sailing from New York Jansary 11, 1934.

HOPES FOR EARLY COMPROMISE.

"I am in hopes that all threat of civil war in China will be dispelled before I get to China," said Judge Linebarger. "I visited the scenes of war on the Liuho Front of the Disbandment War in 1930, and later in the Communist Suppression Area round Hankow, and in consequence understand the extraordinary hardships of campaigning in China. Furthermore, the imperative necessity for uniting against aggression should be an even greater peace motive in China than the tragedy and waste of domestic war. The greatest leaders in China all want peace; I am in hopes they will achieve it soon."

COMPROMISE PERFECTLY FEASIBLE.

Judge Linebarger, who resigned a Federal Judgeship in the Philippines in 1907, in order to join Sun Yat-sen for the establishment of a Chinese Republic, compared political conditions of to-day with those of a quarter-century ago. "There could be no compromise between progress and the Empire. The whole outlook of the Government of the Son of Heaven was so different from a republican one, that only war could decide the issue. But in modern China there are no parties of irreconciliables, excepting for the Communists, whose importance is waning. There is no real need to resort to arms."

Kuomintang Overseas Meetings to be held on return trip.

One-day sessions will be held by the Overseas Kuomintang, as the S.S. "President Johnson" stops at various ports on the return journey to China. The main points will be: New York City, Jan. 10, 1934; Havana, Cuba January 15; Cristobal, Panama, January 19; Los Angeles, California, January 27; San Francisco, California, February 1; Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, February 9. Judge Linebarger will arrive in Shanghai February 25, 1934, and proceed directly to his offices in Nanking, to confer with the Council of State, from which he will proceed—if necessary,—to the area of the Fukien Revolt.

EXPEDITING AREARS OF DUES

Kurla Municipality To Engage Extra Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Jan. 28.

At the previous meeting of the Kurla Municipality on last Wednesday evening, the general board adopted three resolutions moved by the "majority party" members. The first resolution was for the sanction of extra employees, as a temporary measure, with a view to expediting the arrears of Municipal dues in the various wards. The second was for appointing a Health Officer on the reduced scale of Rs. 200-10-300, in order to improve the sanitary conditions of the town. The third sanctioned the trial of a selected plot of land for trenching night-soil along with the purchase of a septic tank for the same purpose.

As before, when the time limit of 8-30 was passed, an adjournment of the house was moved by a member of the minority party, who, this time, left the meeting in a body on the failure of their motions. Afterwards the above three resolutions were carried by the majority party.

RECTIFYING AN "ERROR."

To rectify an "error" in not taking votes on the resolution (regarding the transfer of the municipal engineer, Mr. Akbaryarkhan, to the post of the retiring secretary) as a substantive proposition at the meeting held on January 15 last, a special meeting is convened by the president this evening. This "error" was brought to the notice of the Board by the minority party, when the minutes came up for confirmation at the next meeting on Saturday (January 20) last.

New Delhi.—Dr. B. S. Moonje, being invited by H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, will proceed to Kapurthala in connection with the Hindu-Muslim trouble there during the second week of February.—United Press.

NEWS FROM MAHARASTRA

Poona's Protest Against Postal Rates

POONA, Jann 27.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Hanmantram Ramnath nearly 7,000 children participated in the Children's Day observed in Poona, on January 15. A display of mass physical exercises on the Sir P. B. College's grounds was given. A big procession was then taken out which terminated at the Reay Market. Prizes were distributed by the president.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona recorded its emphatic protest against the increased postal rates and earnestly requested Government to reduce the rates to the 1919-level.

THANA.—Under the auspices of the Brahmin Seva Sangh, Mr. Padmanabha Shastri Palyse delivered a speech on 'Brahmin Organisation' on the Makar Sankrat Day. And Mr. G. G. Adhikari also delivered a speech on the same day in another place on 'Present Marathi Literature.'

Under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Sabha, Prof. D. K. Karve addressed a meeting under the presidentship of Sir Govindrao Pradhan, when he dealt with the subject of 'Women's University.'

SANGLI.—On January 13, Rai Sahib Y. A. Thombare, Political Minister, of Sangli State spoke on the problems of the "States and Federation" at a public meeting.

NASIK.—Mr. Yeswantrao N. Shinde, a Maratha motor driver from Nasik, has prepared a small model aeroplane which can fly about 30 to 40 feet high.

The Nasik Bar Association has given the Temple Entry Bill full support by a big majority.

At a meeting of the Democratic Swaraj Party at Nasik, it was decided to open a Nasik District Branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party, with N. P. Patankar president, Dr. Bhat of Yevla and Mr. Ketkar as vice-president, and Mr. R. G. Pradhan as Secretary.

RATNAGIRI.—Plague is on increase at Vengurla, where plague infected rats are being found. Many inhabitants left their houses for places outside the affected area. The Vengurla Municipality is doing its best to stamp out the disease.

SHOLAPUR RANADE ANNIVERSARY.

In commemoration of the thirty-second death anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, the citizens of Sholapur held a public meeting, under the auspices of the local Gita Mission School. Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, founder of the school, addressing the audience on the Life and Teaching of the late Mr. Ranade, explained at great length how Mr. Ranade served his country in all direction.

The District Agricultural Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Gramodhar Mandal of Sholapur, will be opened in the first week of February at Melegaon, about five miles away from Sholapur.

The annual Sanscrat Fair held as usual on January 13. A big fire broke out in the fair area and some temporary shops were burnt.

"The Young Stars of Sholapur," a dramatic club started by amateurs, will soon stage at Pandharpur 'the Dharma Graduate' which deals with the problems of unemployment among the educated and suggests that they should take to agriculture.

HARIJAN SEVA ASHRAM.

AHMEDNAGAR.—The Harijan Seva Ashram and Harijan Seva Mandal of Ahmednagar were started by the endeavours of Mr. Nanasaheb Deochakke, early last year. In the Ashram Harijan students are provided with free boarding, lodging and education. Attempts are being made in the city to educate the public by the lectures, meetings, processions, and weekly feriees.

The Warna Ashram Swaraj Sangh consisting of Sanatani people only, could not tolerate progress of the reformists. They, therefore, tried to oppose Mr. Deochakke: but their efforts were not successful. Subsequently Mr. Deochakke undertook an active tour in the district for educating the villagers. As a result of the tour, public opinion has been moving towards the reformist side.

WAI.—On January 12, a meeting of villagers of Wai Taluka was arranged in the Mamlatdar office compound by Mamlatdar Mr. K. M. Munshi. Khan Saheb A. K. Munshi, District Deputy Collector Northern Division, presided. Several villagers narrated their difficulties. The president in his address impressed the urgency and necessity of systematic work. A central Taluka Committee of 25 men was appointed to supervise the work of the various village committees. A few village committees were also appointed to organise systematic work of village sanitation, agriculture, education and co-operation.

SATARA.—The annual social gathering of the Tilak High School of Karad was celebrated when Prin. R. D. Karmarkar of the Sir P. B. College of Poona, addressed the students.

Plague at Satara is increasing. Municipal schools have extended the period of closure.

Prof. Vishanath Damodar Limye, B.E., a citizen of Tasgaon who is proceeding to England with Government support to carry out research in timber wood was given a hearty send-off by the citizens of Tasgaon.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

M. Chautemps Refuses To Form New Cabinet

PARIS, Jan. 27.

M. Chautemps declined Le Brun's invitation to form a new Cabinet.—Reuter.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT WELCOMED

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The German-Polish Pact of Non-aggression was hailed with keen satisfaction in the capitals of Europe. The pact was accorded an enthusiastic welcome in the German press which pays tribute to Hitler as the initiator of "this priceless service to cause peace."—Reuter.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" RAID AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Of those arrested last evening at Delhi in connection with the Independence Day, four men and two women who said that they were spectators have been allowed to go on procuring securities. Others have been remanded to custody.

A local printing press was searched by police in connection with the printing of the Independence Day programme.—A. P.

NAVAL TREATIES

Japan Will Demand Change Of Ratio

TOKIO, Jan. 27.

Japan will demand a change of ratio when London and Washington Naval Treaties are due for revision. This was revealed by the Navy Minister of the Diet in reply to interpellations regarding Japanese policy relative to the projected Naval Conference in 1935.

The Minister also indicated the likelihood of the Government revising the Japanese disarmament plan presented at Geneva in December 1932 for the purpose of replacing existing Naval Treaties, as other Powers changed their own proposals since then.—Reuter.

MYSORE RAILWAYS

The Report on the working of the Mysore State Railways for the year ended 30th June 1933, which has now been reviewed by the Government, makes reference to some features of railway activity to which attention may be drawn.

The total length of railways in the State worked both by the M. & S. M. Railway Company and the State is 722.79 miles, built at a cost of Rs. 595.16 lakhs. The length of the lines worked by the State itself is 450.73 miles. The total gross earnings from these Sections amounted during the year to Rs. 31.49 lakhs against Rs. 31.27 lakhs in 1931-32. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 21.35 lakhs, showing a slight decrease of .17 lakh as compared with the previous year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 67.79.

The earnings from the lines worked by the M. & S M Railway Company amounted to Rs. 42.03 lakhs. Deducting working epenses and interest on the capital expenditure, the net earnings of these Sections were Rs. 10.92 lakhs as compared with Rs. 12.29 lakhs in 1931-32.

KALEKAR ARRESTED

Police Cut Off March To Ras Village

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

Kaka Kalekar, who was twice arrested and released, made another attempt to proceed to Ras village this morning, it is alleged, in connection with Congress propaganda.

He was accompanied by two men, his old companions having been tried and sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment each yesterday.

As soon as they reached Jamalpur Chakla, Kaka Kalekar, it is alleged, began addressing a public meeting, whereupon he and his companions were arrested by the police. They were later marched to the city police lines. It is understood that Kaka Kalekar may be released again at night.—A.P.

REASONS FOR RESIGNATION

PARIS, Jan. 27.

The reasons for the Government's resignation are given by M. Chautemps in a communique which says that since public life at present is dominated by the Stavisky Scandal and the ensuing political agitation, M. Chautemps proposed that Government should resign to enable the new Government to enforce inflexible justice and administrative and moral reform.

The Ministers unanimously approved the proposal.

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR HERRIOT

PARIS, Jan. 28.

M. Herriot appears marked out as the President's choice for the Premiership as Socialists oppose M. Daladier, but the President will not send for the future Premier before Monday.—Reuter.

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M. C. C. Flog Mysore Players

Put Up Huge Score Of 451 For 7

Walters' 155, Langridge's 108, And Jardine's 65 (Not Out) Being Top Scores

BANGALORE, Jan. 28.

A two-day match between the M.C.C. and the Mysore State Cricket Club commenced to-day in bright and sunny weather. There was a good attendance numbering about 6,000. The following are teams:—

M.C.C. TEAM	MYSORE STATE CRICKET CLUB
D. R. JARDINE,	Capt. F. G. ROGERS,
C. F. WALTERS,	Capt. G. L. STILL,
B. H. VALENTINE,	Lieut. T. MURARI.
J. H. HUMAN,	R. NAILER
E. C. CLARK,	McCOSH,
A. H. BAKEWELL,	P. E. PALIA,
A. MITCHELL,	M. G. VIJIASARATHY,
C. J. BARNETT,	Y. S. RAMASWAMY,
R. I. GREGORY, and	P. A. KANIKAM,
H. ELLIOTT.	B. R. NAGARAJA RAO, and
LANGRIDE.	B. R. PATEL.

Jardine won the toss and elected to bat first on a turf wicket which appeared to be in perfect condition.

Walters and Bakewell who opened the M.C.C. innings faced the bowling of Nagarajarao and Vijayasarathy. A confident start was made, a three to Walters and an off-driven four to Bakewell yielding 7 runs from Nagaraja's first over. Vijaysarathy bowling from the barracks' end started off with two maiden overs, but Nagarajarao had 17 runs.

Scored off him in his first four overs. His length and direction were accurate, but the batsmen found lift of the turf wicket very much to their liking and were never in trouble. Vijayasarathy then had a bad luck not to get Gakewell's wicket in his fourth over. Sakewell hooked him hard, and Palia fielding near the squareleg umpire stopped a hot catch, onehanded above his head, but failed to complete his work, the ball dropping to the ground before he could take it at a second attempt.

2 RUNS A MINUTE.

This was the only occasion in the first 20 minutes' play when there seemed any chance of a wicket falling. At 22, Palia was tried in place of Nagarajarao, but found his first ball driven to the boundary.

The batsmen were in a scoring mood, and in 25 minutes had taken the score to 40. In Vijayasarathy's sixth over, Walters made two beautiful forced drives to midon, both of which reached the bounary. At 11-28, 50 was telegraphed (Walters 29 Bakewell 21,) the rate of scoring approximating to 2 runs a minute.

Palia was expensive conceding 20 runs in four overs and was taken off in favour of Ramaswamy, whose choise was hailed with a round of cheers from the eastern stands. Just previous to this, Nailer had displaced Vijayasarathy at the barracks end. Ramaswamy, a right hand slow bowler with a nice swerve was unfortunate to have a finger of his bowler hand split in trying to take a catch given him by Bakewell off the last ball of his first over.

It was a hot catch and a second life that Bakewell had received in 40 minutes. Due to this injury, Ramaswamy had to make way immediately for Nagarajarao who came on again at 73, the result of 45 minutes' play. With excellent copped four past gully, Bakewell then forged ahead for the first time claiming 49 out of 80 on board.

BATSMEN SCORE.

Nevertheless, it was Walters who reached his fifty, the first fine off drive which Ramaswamy (due to his injured finger) failed to stop, bringing his score to that figure in 55 minutes.

Walters had not made a single bad stroke during this period and had 26 fours among his chief hits.

Bakewell was unfortunate not to get his own 50. In trying to turn Vijayasarathy to leg, he missed the ball and was out l.b.w for 44 (96-1-44) there were 4 fours and a six (a hit over squareleg boundary) in Bakewell's score. The first wicket partnership had put on 96 runs in 65 minutes.

With drive to boundary through covers, Walters then sent up hundred of the innings in 76 minutes. This fast rate of scoring was entirely due to the easy paced wicket, which was giving absolutely no help to bowlers. They were all keen triers and were well supported by fielders, especially Nailer, Vijayasarathy and Capt Rogers, but they found it hard to keep down runs.

Barnett was the more aggressive of the two, his first 15 runs which were made in 10 minutes consisting of three excellent square cuts to boundary and two singles.

Palia now returned. Off the first ball of his second over, Barnett gave a rather easy catch to Murari at slip, but the chance went begging. Palia, however, got Barnett out 1-b-w, with the third ball of same over (131-2-16)

Joined by Langridge, Walters now accelerated the pace and sent up 150 of the innings in 109 minutes, his own share of this total being 80. At this stage, Captain still who was keeping the wicket was struck on the nose by a bumper from Nagarajarao and retired, Capt. Rogers donning pads and gloves as the substitute wicket keeper.

The steady rate of scoring was maintained, the left and right batting combination worrying fielders with well run singles which were occasionally punctuated with fours through covers and to fine leg. For the last over before lunch, Ramaswamy was again tried, but batsmen were still together at the recess.

When the game was resumed at 1-45, the Glare was intense, but it was considerably relieved by the green patch, the absence of which had made the dazzle so much more severe at Secunderabad. Walters batting as though he was intent on his century, the start was slow but bowlers looked as far from getting the wicket as ever. On driving full pitch from Ramaswamy to boundary, Langridge sent up 200 in 135 minutes at the same time reaching 44.

WALTERS SCORES CENTURY.

Walters was now 96. With the next turn to the boundary, Walters next reached his 100 in 145 minutes. This was Walter's second century in India, his first having been made at Karachi. This performance was absolutely faultless. There were eleven fours in Walters 100.

Langridge got his 50 (which included no less than nine fours) in 65 minutes, and both players accelerated the pace. Walters drove very hard and hitting two consecutive fours against Nagarajarao exceeded his previous highest score in India.

Langride scored even faster than his partner, and reached his 70 in 70 minutes actually hitting twelve fours in this score. Walters was now trying for sixers and missed two of them by a couple of feet. Eventually he got superb one off Palia right over the opposite enclosure.

At 3 p.m. the score was 292 for two wickets, Walters being not out 142, Langridge not out 88.

When Langridge was 96 Townsend (probably as emissary of Jardine) came up to Walters, and said something to him and this probably was responsible for two quick wickets falling soon afterwards. Walters straight-drove Patel and was missed near the screen by Vijayasarathy. Walters repeated the stroke next ball and was this time caught by the same fielder. Walters had played a magnificent innings, lasting just under 200 minutes, and his best hits included 18 fours and a six. With four through slips, Langridge got his first century in India, a chanceless performance, which was all the more remarkable for the fact that it was put together in 110 minutes and included no less than 17 fours.

Now Langridge also hit out, and was caught by Ramaswamy off Nailer, for 108.

Langridges score was shown as 104, but it was really 108. Press correspondents (for whom no adequate facilities were given to enabe them to keep in touch with the scorers) kept their own scores.

The third wicket partnership between Walters and Langridge added 190 runs in 115 minutes.

Langridge hit altogether 19 fours in his score of 108.

Elliott who followed hit a six and four fours before being caught by Kanikam, and Human was bowled by Nagarajarao.

The score at the the interval was 363 for six wickets.

GREGORY OUT

Jardine accompanied Gregory to the crease on resumption, but lost the latter in the first over to what appeared to be not a too satisfactory l.b.w. decision (363/7/7).

It was probably Jardine's policy to take things easy. On the eve of Madras visit, and with that end in view, he had Mitchell played very quiet cricket, making no particular effort to score.

At 5 p.m. Jardine sent 400 up with a terrific straight drive to the screen, and offdrive the next ball to the boundary, these two being the best strokes in his innings so far. The M.C.C. made 400 in 280 minutes.

JARDIDNE (NOT OUT) 65.

Jardine's 50 which took him 60 minutes to make contained seven fours.

At the close of play he and Mitchell were not out with 65 and 16 respectively, with the total of 454.

Bakewell, l-b-w, b Sarathy	44
Barnett, l-b-w, b Palia	16
Walters, c Sarathy, b Patel	155
Langridge, c Ramaswamy, b Naidu	108
Elliott, c Kanikam, b V. Sarathy	29
Gregory, l-b-w, b Palia	7
Human, b N. Rao	1
Jardine (not out)	65
Mitchell (not out)	16
Extras	10
Total (for 7)	451

Fall of wickets:—1/96, 2/31, 3/32, 4/329, 5/362, 6/363.

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Indian Society ladies discussing a race at Mahaluxmi on Saturday the First Day of the Big Meeting in Bombay.

EQUITATION SCHOOL RACES

(From Our Correspondent).

SAUGOR, Jan. 26.

The fine weather favoured the second racing of the winter meeting on Thursday afternoon at the Equitation Racing Course, which drew big crowd of racing enthusiasts. Along with jumping competition card of four events was gone through. Mrs. Burges was the only luckiest lady who successfully got two big prizes in sweeps. The racing on the whole was well contested.

The following are the results:—

THE REHLI CHASE.—Distance 1¼ mile.

Lt. J. F. Williams, BERL,	1
Lt. J. P. Hobbs, HOBBY,	2
2/Lt. J. W. Malet, CKETER,	3

THE LIGHT WEIGHT SURRY.—Distance 2½ furlongs.

Lt. W. F. Lemb, PIMPER NELLE?	1
Lt. Inder Singh, ITSS HAIG,	2

THE DAMONI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lt. Hon. Plunkett, SANTOK,	1
Maj. E. Phillips, MERRY LEGS,	2
Lt. W. J. Schcolbred, PARTINGWAYS,	3

THE HEAVY WEIGHT SCURRY.—Distance, 2½ furlongs.

Lt. Inder Singji, WARRIOR,	1
Capt. Khawja Mohd. DORIS	2
2/Lt. J. W. Malot, GREY TAIL	3

TEA PARTY TO M. C. C. TEAM

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Jan. 27.

To meet members of the M. C. C. Cricket team, who arrived in Bangalore this morning, from Secunderabad, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, Mysore, gave a delightful garden party this evening at Carlton House. The gathering included Sir and Lady C. V. Raman, Hon. the British Resident in Mysore and Lady Ginwalla.

VINES BEATS TILDEN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, Jan. 27

San Francisco.—Vines beat, Tilden 6-1, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Vines now leads with five matches to four.

Tilden slightly sprained his ankle in the fourth set and was limping.

Probables Beat Possibles

LONDON, January 27.

At Dublin in the Irish Trial Probables beat Possibles 21 points to 14.—Reuter's Special Service.

A London message says doctors pronounce Lord Baden-Powell better on Saturday night after a good day.—Reuter

ANOTHER CLOUDY DAY OR TWO

Will Bombay's Temparature Again Be Lowered?

BOMBAY, Jan. 28

The weather in Bombay will continue to be cloudy for another day or two with a lowering of the temperature, according to Dr. S. C. Roy of the Colaba Observatory.

Interviewed on the cloudy weather that prevailed in Bombay today Dr. Roy said "This cloudy weatner over Bombay is associated with a deep depression over Baluchistan. This depression has already caused snowfall along the Frontier Hills and in Kashmir, extensive dust-storm in the planes of north-west India and strong winds off the Sind-Mecrun coast. The temperature is falling rapidly at the rear of the depression and we may expect another cold spell over north-west India with the eastward movement of the disturbance."

It was possible that there might be drizzles of rain in Bombay.—A. P.

"NOT GUILTY" OF CHARGES

Jury's Verdict In Jasai Village Tragedy

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 28.

Judgment was reserved till Monday by Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, in the case in which six Hindus of Chirla (in Panvel taluka) stood charged with rioting and culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Bama, Vetya at Jasai village (about a mile-and-a-half from Chirla) on August 30 last, which was the day for immersion of Gauri.

The prosecution story is that the six accused, along with another (who was discharged by the committing magistrate) had their relations strained with the deceased Bama, because the latter had impounded the straying cattle of some of the villagers, including the accused, prior to the day of the alleged crime.

At about sunset on August 30 last, when Bama was grazing cattle in his field, the accused persons came there and demanded an epplanation of him as to why he had impoundtd their cattle. Following an altercation, Bama was belaboured by the accused according to the prosecution evidence of the only eye-witness in the case. That witness, out of fear, ran away from the scene of offence and informed the wife of the victim. She hurried to the spot, but there was none at that time. While returning home she saw a crowd in the courtyard of the fourth accused. Peeping in, she was horrified at the sight of her husband laying unconscious on the ground. She learnt that her husband was charged by the accused with theft of a fishing net belonging to the fifth accused.

It was lying nearby The first accused demanded of her Rs. 25 as "ransom," failing which, they told her, her husband would be handed over to the police for theft. On her agreeing to pay Rs. 5, which amount she obtained from a local money-lender, she got her husband "released." Thereafter she with the help of her relatives removed her unconscious husband on a stretcher to Jasai, and reported the matter to the police patil, who then made panchnama. Bama expired two days later in the Panvel dispensary, where he was detained for treatment. The seven accused were arrested and produced before the first class Magistrate, Panvel, for recording of evidence. One of them was discharged by the lower court.

In the Sessions Court, the six accused made statements, denying the charges brought against them.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" of both the charges

The Assistant Sessions Judge, however, reserved judgment till Monday.

NAGPUR HOMOEOPATHIC AND BIOCHEMIC ASSOCIATION.

The second annual general body meeting of the above association was held in the association's premises at Nagpur in which the General Secretary read the annual report for 1933, and following members were elected as office-bearers for the current year:—

President: Dr. M. A. Husain M. Isabhai, H.M.D.

General Secretary: Dr. P. W. Tilloo, M.B.B., D.Sc.H.

It was decided to hold the First Central Provinces and Berar Homoeopathic and Biochemic Conference early in April 1934, and that the medical practitioners in the province should be requested through the press to cooperate in the cause, and communicate their views to the General Secretary.

CUP FEVER RAGES HIGH AT LIVERPOOL

Spurs Pile On Goals At Amazing Pace And Sweep Westham Off Their Feet

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Cup interest greater than in many years probably indicates a welcome industrial revival. The aggregate attendance was 6,00,000 about 2,00,000 more than for the corresponding round of the last year. To-day's receipts amounted approximately to 50,000 sterling.

Fifty thousand spectators at Aston Villa saw the anticipated thrills at the meeting of the Old Cup Tie foes.

Astley headed in for the Villa in the second minute and Houghton increased in the sixteenth. Villa displayed, a better combination, while Sunderlands' finishing was very weak. Astley, the brilliant leader, had the goal disallowed for hands, but scored a minute later. Houghton put on the wourth goal, ten minutes before interval.

Slackness of the Villa defence enabled Carter to reduce the lead. At half time, Villa led by 4 goals to 1.

On resumption, Villa were superior in all departments. Astley put on 2 goals in five minutes. Hasting reduced the lead, but Houghton, netted the seventh.

Middleton's brilliant goalkeeping kept down the score which should have been double to-day's figures.

GOALS GALORE.

Fifty-thousand kept at fever pitch. The Superb Wesham defence kept out early Spurs' attacks.

Watson opened account for Westham, half an hour after the commencement, but Willie Evans equalised a minute later from the wing. Thus at the interval, the sides drew level. In the latter half, Spurs revived brilliantly, and their mastery, general skill and amazing pace swept Westham off their feet. Hunt, Evans and Hunt again piled on goals. Evans, the Welsh International, was a daring shot and superb opportunist.

NORTHANTS' VICTORIOUS.

The surprise defeat of Huddersfield at the hands of Northampton was witnessed by 30,000 spectators. The Homeside made early attack, but Northampton were confident and settled down to execellent combination and determined attack, with the result that home defence was in considerable difficulties.

The game was played at a very hot pace, and no goals were scored in the first half.

Boyle headed in in the eleventh minute after the recess from the corner and Wells added another goal, four minutes later.

Northants underwent several escapes, but their cool and determined play obtained for them a well deserved victory.

CROWDS OVERFLOW AT LIVERPOOL.

Amazing scenes were witnessed at Liverpool, where a record crowd of 61,000 was present, overflowing the touchlines, and the ambulance corps was very busy. Liverpool attacked at a hot pace. English opened account for the Home side. The defensive error let in Meacock to equalise five minutes later, but Neluwennuys regained the leads before the interval. Tranmere made a desperate attack in the second half, but English put on Liverpools third goal, three minutes before the finish.

AT ARSENAL.

Fifty-six thousand paid for admission at the Arsenal, where the homeside who were undoubtedly a superior team outclassed the Palace. Dunne and Beasley put on a brace of goals before the recess. Birkett making forty yards run scored the third goal in the first minute, after resumption. He was followed by Beasley, Bastin, Dunne and Bastin again.

Workington treated 15,000 persons to a virile and impressive display. Holdcroft firsted in own goal from the Strangers' corner. Keely with a low shot equalised. Preston were better stayers, and their efforts were rewarded, Fitton netting winner.

DRAWN GAME.

Chelsea-Notss Forest draw attracted 50,000 at Stamford Bridge. Defences were prominent in the first half; An even game was played, with Notts showing a good combination and attacking at a fast pace After the barren first half, Priestley with a low shot, five minutes after the re-start, scored for Chelsea. Visitors responded through Peacock five minutes later.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, January 27.

Following are the results of principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bath 8, Llanelly 7.

Coventry 9, Torquay Athletic 13.

Dublin University vs. London Irish (Missing).

Gloucester 28, Guy's Hospital 11.

Harlequins 24, Cambridge University 27.

Headingley 9, Birkenhead Park 5.

Leicester 26, Richmond 3.

London Scottish 3, Oxford University 5.

Manchester vs. Sale (Missing).

Newport 10, Bristol 4.

Northampton 6, Pontypool 0.

Old Alleynians 19, St. Bart's Hospital 3.

Rosslyn Park 14, London Welsh 3.

Royal Navy 14, Blackheath 9.

Old Paulines 4, Portsmouth Services 15.

Crosskeys 3, Bridgend 5.

Neath 14, Aberavon 0.

Swansea 10, Cardiff 8.

Weston-super-mare 19, Devonport Services 3.

Edinburgh University 14, Heriotonians 10.

Westonians 9, Glasgow Academicals 11.—Reuter's Special Service.

Anxiety About Mr. Diwakar's Health

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, January 25.

Interviewed Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar said I am greatly concerned to learn that Rangrao Diwakar continues to be troubled by what is suspected tubercular affection of two toes. Mr. Diwakar's life is public trust and it is natural that all sections of public should feel concerned about his health. I earnestly hope the Jail authorities will take steps for proper medical treatment before the trouble assumes more serious forms. I think that Sjt. Diwakar should be allowed examination and treatment by doctors of his choice, especially since he has been ailing for last six months continuously.

Bound For Bombay For Badminton

BARODA, Jan. 27.

Under direction of Principal Miss Needham, girls of Maharani Girls High School, are going to Bombay to compete for netball and badminton tournaments About four to five fixtures have been arranged for the purpose with different high schools of Bombay. The players include Miss Sulochana Nanavati, Miss Uma Desai and others.

Their programme at Bombay includes a visit to the Juhu Aerodrome and Elephanta Caves.—United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Kumar Shri Fatehsinghji of Limbdi lunched at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay was present at the Night Firing Demonstration by the Bombay Light Patrol at Ghatkopar and afterwards dined with the Officers, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Founder's Day Service at Christ Church Byculla, on Sunday.

Sir Richard Jackson lunched at Government House, on Sunday.

ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. GHATAK.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The "United Press" reliably understands that a Commission of Enquiry has been appointed with Mr. F. A. Sachse, Revenue Member to the Government of Bengal and Mr. A. N. Sen, District Judge, Dacca, as members to investigate various allegations against Mr. S. C. Ghatak, formerly District Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, now under orders of suspension.—United Press.

Mr. G. M. Jaisingh, a scout from P. D. Sabha High School, Shikarpur (Sind) and a life-long member of Swantraya-kiran Mandal, Nasik has started on world-tour, first on foot and afterwards on cycle. At present he is at Nasik, and will start for Poona on the 2nd proximo and will be reaching there after 5 days. After finishing his Indian tour he will start for a World tour.

Telephone No. 22337. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322. Registered No. B-1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1934

NATIONALISM IN BUSINESS

The presidential speech of Seth Mathuradas Vissanji at the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday was a comprehensive survey of the present economic situation. Ordinarily the speech should have been delivered by Sir Manmohandas Ramji, President for the last year. But he chose to resign his office only a few weeks ago as a protest against the resolution of the Chamber's Committee denouncing the Mody-Lees Pact. For this and other reasons the Pact and the allied questions received some special attention from Mr. Mathuradas. He did well to emphasise the point that the passing of that resolution was "a matter of duty" with the Committee and that the Chamber, as a public institution could not shirk its clear duty. That the resolution represented the views of the Chamber as a whole is clear from the fact that the general body of the Chamber did not deem it necessary to rescind or alter it and from the return of a good majority of Nationalists on the Committee at the last week's general elections.

Non-Committal

Mr. Mathuradas was non-committal in his criticism of the Indo-Japanese Pact but admitted that "even those textile interests which stand to gain will not be able to derive benefit therefrom for some time to come till the heavy stocks are appreciably reduced." The Indian stocks are not likely to be fast reduced so long as Japan is guaranteed the export to this country of a pretty large quota on favourable terms and so long as better terms are likely to be given to Lancashire. Mr. Mathuradas attaches undue importance to the advantage from the Pact to the cotton cultivator and this, he says, "should mean something to a country whose chief wealth is agriculture." But surely it is not necessary for the purpose of securing good exports of raw material to other countries to make pacts with them prejudicial to the growth of our own national industries. We are sorry that Mr. Mathuradas did not impress upon the Chamber the sound Nationalist view that the use of our cotton by ourselves, by the mills and by the handspinners, is the best method of safeguarding the interests of our cultivators and of relieving unemployment, both rural and urban. The Indian Merchants' Chamber should take up such a cent per cent. Swadeshi attitude towards the textile industry.

A Preposterous Demand

Mr. Mathuradas pertinently remarked in the course of his speech:

> "India is committed to an irrevocable policy of protecting her industries to the fullest possible extent, and any demands coming from whatever outside source which may tend to the whittling down of this policy stand condemned and should be stoutly opposed."

This he said with reference to the preposterous demand of the British steel interests for free entry into India of iron and steel products from Britain and of an increase in the existing duty on non-British products. Such demands are the inevitable result of the introduction of the principle of British preference in Indian Finance with a view to safeguard British interests irrespective of its repercussions on Indian trade. It is necessary, therefore, to seek protection against cut-throat competition not only from non-British countries but also from Britain. And this should be remembered not only with regard to the steel industry but with regard to the textile industry as well. Some businessmen will perhaps contend that so long as Britain rules India, it is not possible for us to safeguard our interests fully against the former. But if these businessmen are earnest about safeguarding their own and national interests, they ought to co-operate fully with others who are fighting for self-government for India. For them to say that business ought to be divorced from politics practically amounts to saying that others must fight the battle for Self-Government and they themselves will step in just in time to share the reward.

Constructive Suggestions

Mr. Manu Subedar, the Vice-President, in his speech made certain very constructive suggestions both to Indian capitalists and the Government which should immediately be adopted by those concerned. Recent happenings have once again brought into relief the failure of the managing agency system to meet the requirements of modern industry. Mr. Subedar pointed out that if Indian industry was to withstand competition, it was essential to introduce some reform in the managing agency system which absorbed too much of the profits of the concern, and, in some cases, even a part of the capital assets where no profits were made. No less urgent in the interest of India's industrial and commercial growth is the revision of the Indian Companies Act and the Indian Railways Act. As regards the former as Mr. Subedar said, every malpractice in the matter of company management adds to the atmosphere of diffidence on the part of the investor.

Impudent Innuendo

The Chief Secretary of Madras, discussing on behalf of his Government, the provisions of the Indian States' Protection Bill, makes an observation that must not be allowed to go unnoticed. He suggests "the possibility (to put it no higher) that future governments and magistrates may not be incorruptible, and that many of the States, who may desire the application of the provisions, have sufficient wealth, to make the bribing of individuals, a matter of no account to them." The Bill is obnoxious for positive reasons. But here we should like to know what this gentleman exactly means. We will not discuss the possibilities of present Governments and Magistrates, but we take strong except to the implied innuendo that future Governments and Magistrates will be inferior in honesty and public morality. This is racial impudence 'in excelsis.' And we are surprised that Indian members of the Madras Government, including the acting Governor-designate should have swallowed the insult and even allowed the observation to represent their own views. What had happened to their national self-respect?

PRINCES PROTECTION BILL: A BREACH OF FAITH

(By RATILAL B. MEHTA).

It is regrettable that the judges of the Calcutta and the Patna High Courts should have refrained from expressing their opinion on the policy of the Princes' Protection Bill. On an important piece of legislation which affects the freedom of the subjects of all the Indian States, one should have expected their frank views, especially when they were requested to do so. It is, therefore, particularly interesting to note the views of the judges who have thought fit to state them. In the Allahabad High Court three of the judges see no objection to the bill while four agree with the legislation. At least two here also have no opinions to offer, while we find Justices Niamatullah and Rachhpal Singh opposing the Bill. Mr. Justice Nimatulla opposes the bill unless the States agree to a certain amount of reciprocity. The least that should be insisted in return for the legislation is that the right to petition to the Governor-General or the Governor be conceded to a person aggrieved by the actions of the State Administration and the same right to appeal to the Privy Council be given from the decisions of the highest tribunals of the State as exist in British India. Mr. Justice Rachhpal Singh says that the only remedy of the people belonging to the Indian States, whose grievances are unredressed against the oppressions by the ruler of the State is to give publicity in British India and they should be permitted to avail themselves of it. It is, therefore, clear that the Princes' Protection Bill is not only necessary but positively a step in a wrong direction likely to make a number of Indian Princes a little less responsible than what they otherwise could afford to be. It must be borne in mind that those of the few Princes who are mindful of the welfare of their subjects have little to be afraid of a free press. It is only those Princes whose rule is far from satisfactory that are afraid of of public comment. It is rather unfortunate that these latter should be shielded rather than made amenable to public criticism, which in words of Mr. Justice Rachhpal Singh has a great moral effect."

A Breach Of Faith

There is very little public opinion or anything nearing a public press in the territories of a majority of Indian Princes owing to the want of a truly constitutional Government. It becomes, therefore, absolutely necessary to preserve the only support of the subjects of the States which is to ventilate their grievances through the Press in British India. Without naming the individual States it can safely be stated that many a grave wrong and misdeed might not have even seen the light of day but for the British Indian Press. In the circumstances, therefore, both the Government of India and the legislators will commit a great breach of faith on the people of the Indian States if they pass the Princess Protection Bill.

It is further to be observed that such a bill makes a distinction between treatment to be meted out to people in British India and those in Indian States a distinction which is not only invidious but contrary to law and justice. The reason is that as a matter of law the people of Indian States also owe allegiance to the British Crown as much as the people of British India. It is the duty of the British Crown in return for the allegiance which the Indian States subjects owe to protect them from misrule. It is interesting in this connection to refer to the opinion of a very eminent authority in Political Practice, an authority whose opinion commands great respect from the British Government—Sir Charles Louis Tupper who was a member of the Indian Civil Service. The learned author at page 354 of his book "Our Indian Protectorate" observes: "The Political Supremacy of the Crown, whose functions under our constitution are exercised under parliamentary control, is clearly seen from what I may call the double allegiance of the subjects of Native States. There is, so far as I am aware, no official recognition or sanction of any doctrine of a double allegiance. The soundness, however, of such a doctrine will, I think, easily appear from a few obvious considerations. Allegiance is the obedience rendered by a subject to a sovereign. If the sovereignty is divided, the obedience must be divided and in like proportion. Correlative with the legal duty of allegiance on the part of the subject is the moral duty of protection on the part of the sovereign. We extend protection to the subject of Native States first as against gross mis-rule; secondly, as aga-

(Continued on page 15.)

INDIAN ECONOMIC SURVEY COMMITTEE

Need For Authoritative Statistics And Freedom From Political Bias

(By ECONOMIST.)

The ways of the Government in this country are sometimes mysterious, sometimes exasperating. One wonders whether by some of these they succeed in pleasing anybody including themselves. We are all painfully aware of the fact that the root trouble of discontent in this country is economic. We hear of the large numbers of unemployed in Europe and America in recent years, and the grave concern of the State in different countries to relieve unemployment. We in this country have perhaps a larger number of unemployed, under-employed or misemployed persons than the aggregate of the people in question in the West. The difference is that they are not vocal; perhaps they have not enough capacity, physical and mental, even to make themselves heard. Estimates of the low income of the people of this country have been made from time to time. Unofficial estimates have been subjected to criticism or ridicule by official writers. An authoritative official estimate has, however, not yet been made. But the most optimistic estimate made by economists like Principal Findlay Shirras is low enough to reveal the miserable condition of our people. And all such estimates would be still lower to-day because of the prevailing state of prices in the country.

WORK OF INDIAN ECONOMISTS.

Hitherto the Government in this country ignored the work of economists and statisticians, and did not even consider it their duty either to help economists in their researches or to take the public into their confidence regarding economic facts requiring elaborate investigations, which could be undertaken only by the Government. The rising generation of economists, however, struggled through the mass of unco-ordinated, scattereed and often disappointing material published by Government at irregular intervals or in a stale condition and have by now produced what may be styled as Indian Economic Literature, which is being largely drawn upon not only by University students, but also by public men.

NEED FOR STATISTICS

The necessity of putting the statistical machinery on a better footing, and of publishing economic and other data in a suitable form and in time, was gradually dawning upon the authorities. Sir Basil Blackett silenced the cry for such material by appointing the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee with Sir M. Visvesvaraya as Chairman. Nothing came out of the report of this Committee. Sir Arthur Salter was invited a few years ago to advise on the formation of Economic Councils in India, which would necessarily involve the reorganisation of the statistical machinery. Whereas the Visvesvaraya report contained schemes which were considered ambitious and costly, the Salter report contained schemes which would have forced the Government to take the representatives of the public into close confidence regarding eceonomic policy, a thing obviously not desired by the powers-that-be. Under the circumstances the Salter report met with no better fate.

But the logic of events was forcing the Government to some action in spite of this delaying attitude. Their pet schemes like the Ottawa Trade Agreement required a search for statistical data, the value of which the public had begun to appreciate in an increasing degree. The Ottawa Agreement will be due for revision in three years from the date when it was put into effect. The Reserve Bank of India will have to base its activities on more scientifically collected data if it is to function properly. The Indo-Japanese Agreement recently made, and the possibility of a similar agreement with Lancashire also involve the study of Indian economic facts in precise statistical forms. As most of these things will have to be now before the Legislature in one form or another, the necessity of taking the elected members of the new so-called democratic bodies in the country into confidence has been fully established. It is said that before the new bodies to be constituted under the White Paper scheme come into existence, they should have at their hand a better organised statistical machinery to help them in their work.

CONSULT INDIAN EXPERTS.

It is chiefly with this aim that the Government of India have invited Dr. Bowley and Mr. Robertson to advise them. There is no dearth in this country either of trained statisticians or trained economists to do the work that

(Continued on page 15.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRENCH CABINET'S FALL.

The Right Opposition in France has won in so far as it has forced the Chautemps Ministry to resign. But if M. Herriot agrees to form a Government the real object of the Right will be frusterated. The "Stavisky scandal" was exploited by it to capture power and, eventually, to land France into Fascism and thus precipitate still further the crisis with which world peace is already faced. As it is, the problem of avoiding a conflagration is difficult enough, Fascism in France will make it positively insuperable. As to corruption in public life, Parliamentary Government alone has no monopoly of it. Why, there would be no Parliamentary regime in France, had it not been for scandals that historically, characterised its predecessors.

BOMBAY MUST JOIN.

Gujerat is discharging a plain duty in celebrating on February 1, the 81st birthday of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, justly called the Grand Old Man of Gujerat. Mr. Tyabji is a notable and picturesque personality in the public life of the country. And the most notable feature of his life is that at an age when most people would seek ease and comfort, he discarded these for the stress and sacrifice of intensive political agitatino. Indeed, his enthusiasm for active service seems to be increasing with his age. As such, he is an exemplar to all political workers, and the 81st birthday of such a veteran deserves to be celebrated all over the country. We trust Bombay will not miss the opportunity to join in the celebrations.

MR. DIWAKAR'S HEALTH.

The public will be much concerned to learn that Mr. Rangarao Diwakar, the well-known leader of Karnatak and now a prisoner in the Belgaum Jail, has been suffering from a severe tubercular affection in both the toes. It is believed that unless he is given efficient and careful treatment, his trouble may get serious and even endanger his life. If it is too much to expect the Jail authorities to release him or give him the expert treatment he needs at their own cost, they should at least allow him to be examined by his own doctors. A little special consideration in special cases will not in any way spoil jail discipline.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE.

Sir Richard Jackson, the Chairman of the Lancashire Committee to promote the greater use of Indian cotton, who arrived in Bombay on Friday, is curiously reticent on his mission in the country. But observant people will realise that he will carry on the work begun by Mr. Clare-Lees About the time he arrived in India it was announced at Manchester that the British Government have taken preliminary steps with regard to the conference with the Government of India relative to the new trade agreement. We would like to know from the Government here what these steps are. There is more secrecy about the proposed agreement with Britain than is good for Indian interests. Sir Richard will naturally like to persuade India to give legislative effect to the Mody-Lees Pact by continuing to hold out promises of Lancashire using more Indian cotton. But even if Lancashire were to buy five times as much Indian cotton as it is now doing, —it will do nothing of the kind— it would not justify India's ratifying the Bombay Pact. Indians need to be very vigilant in this matter.

WELCOME.

We do not believe in war as a means to peace. We regard armaments as deserving only of being scrapped altogether. If, therefore, we welcome, as we heartily do, the Persian warships to Bombay, it is not because they are instruments of death and destruction but because they constitute a symbol, in a world that worships arms, of the Independence of the new Persia. India and Persia belong to same continent and there is much that binds our two countries in bonds of common sympathy. It is, therefore, but natural for the Indian nation to feel pleasure in the progress of Persia and to wish it a still happier position in the comity of Nations.

Press Views

Lesson From Japan

The book entitled "The Great Earthquake of 1923 in Japan" tells us how wonderfully Japan, both the Government and the people working hand in hand, organised relief to the victims. We learn from it that the Emperor of Japan made a grant of about a crore of rupees to the relief fund out of his privy purse. The Government of Japan on its part immediately gave from the public treasury nearly 3 crores of rupees as an emergency measure and the grant went up before seven months to over 5 crores of rupees. The broken communications were very rapidly restored and all available men in the Army, the Navy, the Police and the Civil Service were set on to the work of providing relief. The sappers and miners cleared the debris, battalions of soldiers were marched to the affected areas to do all forms of rescue work and help the sufferers in all possible ways, besides helping the police in preserving law and order. In fact, every limb of the administration, civil and military was asked to do the work and helped to create the feeling that all Japan was one. Shall we witness such a splendid brotherhood in India in this hour of travail? —"Daily News."

Appeal To Reason

No religion, worthy of the name, would sanction or tolerate the sort of caste tyranny to which Harijans in India have been subjected through all these years. In bringing degradation on the submerged classes, the caste system has only degraded itself. For over 3,000 years, Harijans had submitted to their position of social and religious inferiority and inequality without murmur, though it has not enhanced the glory of Hinduism; nor has it added one particle of strength to the community as a whole. "I have no weapon with me", says Gandhiji, "except the one of appeal to the reason and heart of the people.". To close one's ears to the appeal of reason is a negation of human intelligence and to shut one's eyes to the great opportunity Mahatmaji has revealed to millions of Hindus for justifying themselves in the eyes of the world, will be wilful blindness.—"Hindustan Times."

An Old Story

A fresh batch of 24 prisoners has been transported to the Andamans. This is not the first time that our benign Government have given conclusive proof of their power to defy public opinion. In so many ways they continue to defy public opinion. But in respect of this transportation of prisoners to the Andamans whose abandonment had once been promised, the Government have shown that they do not attach much importance to their pledges which they do not hesitate to violate.—"Leader."

Tete-a-Tete

Two factors have come to our notice recently that make the claim of earth-quaked Biharis on our Government officials irresistible. It's a pity and a nuisance but—Boy, two double whiskies, without soda, quick.

* * * *

(1) The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council have subscribed Rs. 500 each. Which is about 6 per cent of their December salary and which shews that the need of Bihar is urgent indeed.

(2) But how very urgent? The misery visualised through the response of Delhi Honourables pales into insignificance when matched to the extent and degree of the havoc as clearly proved by the following news item. "It is understood that the Patna Camp jail is shortly going to be abolished and dismantled. The galvanised sheets and other building materials will now be utilised for erecting temporary sheds in the areas severely affected by the earthquake."

You can well realise how complete and widespread the homelessness of the people must be.

Yes? Well then, pay up and look sharp, please.

* * * *

By the way, His Highness the Aga Khan having already made a princely contribution of Rs. 1,000, is it not time that His Holiness the Mulla Sahib announced his own munificent donation of, say, Rs. 500 to the Earthquake Fund?

* * * *

On Friday the Delhi police arrested a husband, wife and their two children in arms.

The police, we hope, have taken possession of their house also—that is to say, to guard it in their absence.

* * * *

Mr. A. D. Shroff (Lib.—constituency not yet known) insists that the W. P. scheme "will have to be worked for the benefit we would reap afterwards."

Might we suggest a slogan for Mr. Shroff and the Liberal Party: 'Sow the White Paper reap Dominion Status."

* * * *

There is another: 'As you sow the White Paper, so you will reap Dominion Status". But let not Mr. Shroff plump for it, because we thereby suggest burial of the White Paper. Clear?

* * * *

According to an Ottawa cable the Agenda for the current session of the Canadian Parliament "includes the question of the establishment of a Central Bank."

Sir George Schuster must make an aeroplane dash for Canada to assist her by explaining to the Parliament over there the invaluable and priceless benefits of having a Bank free from political influences. And Sir Samuel Hoare should be transferred to the Dominions Office.

Britain's duty by Canada must be performed before it is too late.

* * * *

"GOFRING UPSETS PEACE MOVEMENT"

Naturally. Poor fellow, he had to, lest Peace Movement upset him.

* * * *

'The Mexican Eagle Oil Company which has large British interests, has secured concessions to explore and develop 24,000 acres of new oil land in the State of Vera Cruz."

"You wait. I'll learn you," says Uncle Sam.

* * * *

Germany and Poland have concluded a ten year non-aggression pact on the basis of the Kellogg Pact.

But that's the real beauty of Diplomatic Architecture. They can raise a castle on foundations that are missing.

* * * *

Sir Harry McGowan: "Britain has been outbidden in competitive exchange depreciation; she is tinable to compete with the low wages and long hours of Japan, and she is not so efficiently organised in industry."

The horrid Jap!

But no comparative analysis of the complaint with reference to a third country please. We can't possibly allow it.

* * * *

Doctor Moonje is about to establish—he may already have done so, though—an organisation, somewhere on the borders of Hyderabad, "to strengthen Hinduism."

Climatic considerations, of course, have mainly dictated the choice of the locality.

Readers' Views

STARVING EDUCATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present the Bombay Corporation are discussing their budget for 1934-35, presented by the Standing Committee. The most significant feature of the budget appears to be the very drastic cut proposed in the educational grants to be given to the Schools Committee. At the same time it will be wonderful to note that the Standing Committee do not appear to have found any scope for retrenchment in any other Department.

The Schools Committee, it is learnt, had sent a deputation and representations to the Standing Committee, in defence of their demand but notwithstanding that the Standing Committee forced their hand on and have recommended to the Corporation to contribute only Rs. 30 Lakhs for the cause of primary education.

The Schools Committee has estimated their total expenditure for 1934-35 to be Rs. 36 lakhs and 9 thousand as against Rs. 32 lakhs and 46 thousand for the current year, which means an excess of Rs. 3 lakhs and 63 thousand, over the current year's figure. These estimates they have framed on the supposition that the shift system will not be continued from the 1st of April 1934, and about 2,000 new pupils will join the schools in the next year.

The Municipal Commissioner in his Budget note had recommended to the Standing Committee to cut down the Schools Committee's budget by Rs. 3 lakhs and 61 thousand with the following suggestions: (1) the shift system should be continued; (2) the Head Masters' shift allowance should be deleted; (3) the shift allowance of assistant teachers should be reduced by 50 per cent; (4) provision for better accommodation should be deleted; (5) floating staff of 185 teachers should be abolished; (6) general expenditure should be reduced by Rs. 29,000.

These suggestions also are subject to criticism. Yet taking into consideration the difficult financial position, it may not be so unwise to continue the shift system, which has been in force for the last two years, and the reduction in the shift allowances also may be tolerated. But the abolition of the floating staff will greatly handicap the progress of primary education and give a deadly blow to the efficiency of it.

The object of maintaining the floating staff is mainly to remedy the difficulties and inconveniences caused by the rigid operation of the rule—one teacher after each 30 pupils. It is with the sanction of the Corporation that the Schools Committee are maintaining it. The Corporation at that time was quite convinced of its indispensability. In some schools the number in some classes is less than thirty, while in others the class-rooms are so small that they can hardly accommodate even 20 children. Therefore the floating staff is a necessity. But if it is dispensed with and if the rule of one teacher to 30 pupils is rigidly applied it would be quite impracticable to administer the department. Many classes will be without teachers and those that would have teachers would be so crowded as it will be very hard to accommodate in the small rooms of the present Schools. The continuance of the shift system will add greatly to this difficulty. In short by this policy primary education will greatly suffer both in quality and quantity.

The Commissioner has given at least some definite suggestions but the Standing Committee have gone beyond that. They, not being satisfied with the Commissioner's cut proposal, have proposed a further cut of two lakhs and the wonder is that they have been so arbitrary as not to give any justification for it.

This policy of the Standing Committee will certainly put the Schools Committee in a very cult position. It is a pity that such an important Department as the Education Department should be treated in so unsympathetic a manner by a public representative body as the Standing Committee. The School Department is always a growing Department. It should always be safe from the axe of economy. But it is a matter of great misfortune that that axe is being applied to this Department most severely.

Had the Schools Committee been acting extravagantly no one would prevent the controlling body as the Standing Committee to put a stop to their actions. But it will be seen from the Schools Committee's expenditure for the last ten years that they have been acting very economically. In 1923 the number of Municipal school children was about 37,000 and the annual cost per child was Rs. 54.3. While in 1933 although the number has gone upto 66,000 the cost per pupil is only Rs. 46.6. They have far exceeded even the limit put by the Corporation in 1931 to bring down the cost per pupil to Rs. 50. What other proof is expected from the Schools Committee of their bonafide policy of being very economic?

The Schools Committee have always tried to accommodate the great increase in the number of pupils in Municipal Schools, without proportionately increasing the expenditure but carrying an all-round retrenchment in every possible way. In doing this they have allowed even efficiency to yield to the supreme need for retrenchment. They have introduced the much objected shift system of their own accord. In short they have been going the way of a miser in spending the money of the Corporation and sometimes have even refunded large sums of surplus balance left with them at the end of the year.

The Corporation have pledged themselves time and again to a rapid expansion of primary education in the City. The Schools Committee are doing their best to fulfil this desire of the Corporation. But if the Corporation were disposed to accept the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the only alternative which the Schools Committee will be forced to resort to is to do away with the most important activities such as the medical Inspection of Schools Children, Scouting, Girl Guide, Public libraries etc., which they have been maintaining for several years at the desire of the Corporation. Further, they will have to restrict the admissions to schools and even dispense with the services of a number of permanent employees, necessitating a reduction in the present number of pupils in Municipal Schools and so on. Such a retrograde step will certainly be unbecoming of the "Urbs Prima of India."

Therefore, it is earnestly requested that the members of the Corporation do take all these facts into consideration and contribute a liberal grant to the Schools Committee in order to enable them to discharge their obligations in a manner befitting the high reputation of the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATIONIST.

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AN APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The recent earthquake has wrought havoc in India and such a great calamity was not experienced by her within living memory of us all. In consequence as much money as could be spared is required to relieve the distressed families to a certain extent and I would suggest that all the managers and proprietors of the firms in India should be kind enough to remind their staff of this catastrophe and endeavour to collect a rupee at least from each employee on the pay day which is drawing near and thus help the noble cause. Small sums make large funds and such an opportunity comes once in the way—Yours, etc.

A SYMPATHISER.

Cinemas And Relief Fund

To, The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—It has come to our lot to read daily heart-rending news and harrowing tales of sufferings of the victims of earthquake from Bihar and Orissa. The response to Bihar's call for help is really very encouraging. Bombay's res-

(Continued on page 7)

SHARE YOUR FOOD WITH AFFLICTED BRETHREN

WILL YOU NOT RESPOND TO GANDHIJI'S APPEAL ?

The havoc caused by the earthquake in Behar and adjacent parts is as heart-rending as it is unprecedented in the history of India. Cities, towns and villages have been ruined, homes have been destroyed, hundreds of lives have been lost and thousands have become permanently disabled. Lives lost cannot be re-called, but the children who have become orphans, the women who have become widows and all those, men, women and children, who have become penniless and homeless, having lost all their earthly belongings, look to their fellow-countrymen for timely and adequate assistance. Nor will immediate and adequate relief be enough. Even more important will be the work of reconstruction.

All this requires money—money, not merely out of the wealth of the very rich but also out of the comparatively slender resources of the middle classes and even out of the poverty of the poor who, as experience shows, are often more charitably inclined than their more favoured brethren and sisters.

In order to enable all classes of people more easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, the "Bombay Sentinel", the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" have, in association, decided to open a fund called the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1/- will be accepted. All money will be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Behar Central Relief Committee as soon as it is received.

"Remember" says Gandhiji, "that time is the most essential element at the present moment. I shall be glad to know that my appeal has not fallen on deaf ears."

We appeal specially to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to lose no time in subscribing to this Fund for, as Rajen Babu says relief delayed is relief denied. All contributions will be acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers. Contributors whose names are inadvertently omitted are requested to draw attention to the omission.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of "The Chronicle Earthquake Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

READERS' RESPONSE: TOTAL COLLECTION Rs. 24,400

There is a great rush of donors to give their contribution to the Fund, some of them coming even after 7 p.m. Our readers are requested to send their contributions upto 5-0 p.m. only, upto which time they will now be accepted.

The total amount received upto Saturday evening amounts to Rs. 24,400.

We publish below the list of donations received on Saturday and also those donations received on Friday, which were not acknowledged

The response of our readers is encouraging, but it is not enough having regard to the need of Behar. We hope those of our readers, who have not yet made their contributions, will do so immediately.

The following further donations were received on Friday 26th Jan:—

	Rs.	As.
Ranchhordas Maneklal	5	0
A. F. Batliboi	15	0
Jehangir F. Batliboi	25	0
K. J. Batliboi	5	0
A Zoroastrian	10	0
B. J. Wadia	50	0
K. Naiser	1	0
S. B. Suba	5	0
Bai Manekbai	5	0
Devchand Mulchand	11	0
Bhikalai N. Shah	5	0
Bhalchand N. Panashiker	10	0
Dattatri Ganesh Joshi & Co.,	10	0
Mrs. Shantabai Yeshwant Rao Borker	5	0
Mr. Vithal Yeshwant Borker	5	0
Messrs. Adalja & Noorani	51	0
Messrs. Mistri S. Amritlal and Co.,	25	4
Gangabai Maganlal through Gopaldas Barfiwala	5	0
Indumatiben Maganlal through Barfiwala	5	0
Mohanlal Jamnadas & Sons (Choonavala)	11	0
Chotalal D. Parikh	5	0
Rajput Jivandas Bhikaji	10	0
Zoroastrian Sympathiser	25	0
A. S. Mall Esqr.,	2	0
Humanity	30	0
The Spindle Supplying & Co.,	51	0
Vithaldas Morarji Esqr.	5	0
Dr. R. M. Narvekar	5	0
Rasul M. J. Ellias	1	4
Manbai Mohanlal	75	0
Abhayashing Karamsi	51	0
Gangabai Abhyasing	51	0
Rupsing Abhayasingh	50	0
Jamnadas Abhayasingh	50	0
Manubai Nanabhai	25	0
Dharamsi Manji & Bros.	25	0
Gordhandas Tribhonandas Narsinhdas	51	0
Lachram Nathmal Bora—Rutlam	1	0
Jivabhai Zanerchand	1	0
Kothari Magiram Narsinhji	15	0
Madhavji Gordhandas	15	0
The Laxmi Tile Mart	5	0
Enayatulla Bulkhan	10	0
M. D. Desai	1	0
C. T. Desai C/o Asian Assurance Co.	15	0
Shah Purshattam Narandas	11	0
Salebhoy Abdul Husein Dalal	5	0
Shah Khimjee Vijpal	10	0
Shah Devjee Jesingh	25	0
Abdulla Fatehally	25	0
Master Rafeeg	3	0
Miss Jamila	3	0
Yeshwantrao R. Talpade	2	0
Dr. Kantilal Chimanlal Reshamvala	15	0
Pandharnath Vasudeo Mahatre	25	0
Hiralal Atmaram	50	0
Amdas	2	0
Harilal Morarjee	1	0
Jamshed M. Patell	15	0
Alfred D'Souzza	5	0
Pragji N. Desai	5	0
Mansukhlal Trikumjee Dave	30	0
D. K. Shroff	2	0
M. Pranji Vandas & Co.,	31	0
Shah Khimji Veljee	5	0
Abdul Kadar Momkhan	1	4
C. Sorabjee	2	0
Ramjee Laljee	51	0
Vithaldas Narandas	5	0
Dr. Gopaldas Gokaldas Saraiya	15	0
Mincanai Mino	51	0
A Zoroastrian Lady	10	0
A Zoroastrian Lady	11	0
A. P. B.	11	0
Jagmohandas V. Paymaster	10	0
Chhaganlal Motiram Dalal	5	0
Mahiputram Dolatram Dave	5	0
Ramanlal R. Desai	5	0
Trimbak Vithal Deshpande	3	0
Khandubhai Bhimbhai	3	0
Malharrao Narayan Talpade	2	0
K. Shesha Iyer	2	0
Thakoredas Bhukandas Bhagat	2	0
Maneklal Bhagwanjee Shukla	2	0
Shanker Waman Hirlekar	1	0
Balwantrai Surajram Bhatt	1	0
Raghavendra Venkatrao Hattangdi	1	0
Mahasukhram A. Bhatt	1	0
Damodardas D. Thakore	1	0
Chimanlal Maganlal Kaji	1	0
Gajanan Pandurang Deshmukh	1	0
Dattatraya Vinayak Gupte	1	0
Kamalashanker Ganputram Pandya	1	0
Girdharlal P. Raval	1	0
Gopinath Vithal Deshpande	1	0
Keshav Vesudeo Datar	1	0
Hari Krishna Ringe	1	0
Dattatraya Ganesh Karnik	1	0
D'nkar G. Rede	1	0
Manubhai V. Pakvasa	1	0
A Sympathiser	11	0
A Sympathiser	5	0
A Sympathiser	5	0
A Sympathiser	2	0
Total	1,342	12

DONATIONS RECEIVED ON SATURDAY

	Rs.	As.
Moses Danial Borgawkar	2	0
Amritlal Odhavji	5	0
Dattatraya Sayana	1	0
Tatyaba Hanamant Bagal	5	0
Mangrol Hindu Society (Collection from the Public)	250	0
Late Chaturlaxmi Chinay Daughter of Seth Dayabhai Ranchhoddas	101	0
Ahmedalli Cassambhai	10	0
Jehangir P Gazdar	5	0
A R Swami	5	0
A Sympathiser	11	0
Babubhai N. Bhatt	1	4
Miss Nirmala Manjulal	1	4
Jivanji K Magodia	1	0
Meghji Purshottam	11	0
Liladhar	2	0
Pydhowni-Kapol Union Club and members	75	0
K Patel	10	0
Laiji Dongarsi Bardamvalia	200	0
Hirji Varajang	200	0
Dipchand Dulabhji	2	0
Atmaram Govind Parab	1	0
Narandas Parshottam Sanun	1	0
Hiralal Motiram Mehta	100	0
Bai Santokbai w/o Kalidas Virjee Jamnagarwalla	20	0
B Shivchand Jethalal Co's Office Staff	25	0
N V Sankaran	5	0
A Sympathiser	25	0
Nichhabhai Ramji Master	2	0
Minocher Ratanji	61	4
H J Billimoria	101	0
Khimji Punshi	1	0
Ranchhod Khemchand	2	0
Nagardas Chakoo	2	0
Kapadwanjwalla Ranchhoddas Chunilal	3	0
Ranchhoddas Co's Office Staff Khimji Dayalbhai	1	0
Staff of Hassan Baxi & Co.	5	0
Kandoi Amratlal Gopalji	51	0
K P Sopariwalla	11	0
Himatlal Mohanlal	5	0
Parekh Prabhudas Ramji	1	0
Indian Staff of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce	41	0
Bhai Vithaldas Charity	20	0
Dave Umiashankar Chhaganlal	1	4
K G Havaldar	5	0
Staff of Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co., Solicitors,	101	0
D F Kukar	7	0
Visanji Pitamber Tarwala	5	0
Jivaraj Velji Sodagar	2	0
Champshi Nagshi Maheshri	2	0
Lalji Narsey Sodagar	2	0
Vithaldas Laxman	5	0
Raichand Kuverji	1	0
Ramadhar & Vasudeo	1	0
Jenarayan Tirwadi	1	0
Savailal Maneklal	500	0
Parmanand Ratanji	200	0
Mr. Prabhu	2	0
Harshad Desai	2	0
Dharamshi Ghelabhai	2	0
Vrajlal Trikamlal Shah	51	0
Hiralal G. Doshi	10	0
Shrimati Kamalavati	3	0
Shriyut Babulal	2	0
Staff & Students of the Athornan Madressa, Dadar	41	0
Aladin Namdar Chhapavala	3	0
S B Rane	2	0
Gamanlal M. Dalal	2	0
Jekinsondas M. Thanavala	25	0
Rustomji F. Kaka	11	0
Ramanlal Vadilal Shah	5	0
Balubhai H. Mehta	25	0
Motor Dealers Staff Union	157-12-6	
Shivdas Kanji Patel	10	0
Raghubirprasad Hardayal	2	0
S M Shah	1	
Damji Ganapat	30	
Umarsi Pacharaia	15	
Gangji Ransi	10	
Jamnadas Ramji	5	
Harkisandas Fulchand	1	
One gentleman	1	
G K Nanavati	11	
One sympathiser	15	
One sympathiser	15	
One sympathiser	10	
One sympathiser	10	
Staff of the Jupiter General Insurance Co	100	
P V Jina (Jedhpurwala)	1	
Dr. M R., Desai	5	
R G Talavi	10	
H M Modi	5	
Devasthali Bros.	5	
Leonard Nester-Dyers Cleaners	10	
American Cotton Expert	5	
B G Patel	5	
M B Patel	5	
C G Barfiwalla	11	
Manilal Hirachand	11	
Dayalal Khimji	11	
J M Bhat	5	
S T Parekh	5	
Narayandas Tejpal	11	4
Kaderbhai Abdulji	10	
Khanulal Mohanlal	1	
Tribhovan Narottam	5	
U A Patel	1	
Tribhovandas Khimji & Bros.	51	
Anantrao M Neruikar	5	
Miss Vimal Dabholkar	2	3
P V Mahajan	1	
P Chandulal & Co	5	
Pragji Parmanand	1	
Mahipatram Chotalal	5	

(Continued on page 14)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

FRIDAY.

The Municipality of Kurla, which is kept alive by "Oxygen Gas" and over which "Damocles' sword" — the Government's threat of suppression—is still hanging, continues to be in the limelight. While vital problems like sanitation, conservancy, good roads, primary education, ought to engage the attention of the City fathers, it is a lamentable fact that matters purely of personal character of individual officers of the Municipality should divert the attention of the Councillors from the duty they owe to the residents of Kurla. The constant recriminations and walkouts staged by some of the members are making the Municipality look ridiculous in the public eye. The municipal scandal has gone on for a long time and it is time that those responsible took steps to put an end to the unseemly sqaabbles.

Extra Work By Municipal Staff

The staff of the Bombay Municipality have, in times of emergency, to work without any remaneration ungrudgingly for days together. For instance, the Mayor's Fund for the relief of those in distress in Behar engages them for some hours every day. They have to receive moneys, keep accounts, call meetings, write minutes and also send press notices for the information of the public. This is not all. Whenever there is a riot in the city, they have to prepare bills and collect the amounts of compensation. From 1929 to 1932 there were five riots in the city, and the Municipality were called upon by the Government last year to collect the Riot Tax. This additional work involved the issue of 25,292 bills for Rs. 7,76,802. The actual collection amounted to Rs. 2,53,626. The Bombay Municipality has protested against the imposition of this additional work by government but the question of compensation to the Municipality is still under consideration by the Secretariat.

Schools Committee Opposes Nomination

A bill which proposes to do away with the evil of communal representation on the Municipal Schools Committee to be moved at the next session of the Bombay Legislaive Council by Dr. J. A. Collaco, is being opposed by the Schools Committee. The opposition is based on the ground that the bill contemplates the substitution of a new evil of nomination by Government in place of the principle of communal representation. "We are not in favour of the bill, as we do not want that Government should have the power of nominating members on the Schools Committee" declares the Committee in a report on the subject, and one of the members expresses the fear that Government may use the power of nomination to give Birthday gifts and New Year honours.

Nomination v. Communal Representation

It will be remembered that in 1932 the Council passed Rao Bahadur Bole's bill introducing the principle of communal representation in the Schools Committee. The new bill seeks to do away with this and it states among its objects:—"Under the present constitution of the Schools Committee, Government have no power to nominate councillors, but by the present bill it is proposed to give Government that power in order that in the event of any minority community failing to obtain adequate representation on the Schools' Committee by election, the defficiency can be made good by Government by means of nomination".

"Birthday Gifts"

Opposing the new bill Mr. M. V. Dhond, a member of the Schools Committee states: "The passing of Bombay Act VIII of 1932 introduced the principle of communal representation on the Schools Committee, but the Corporation very vehemently resented it. The new bill attempts to minimise the evil, but I am afraid that it admits another evil of nomination by Government as a substitute for the present system. I do not believe that the remedy will have any chance of curing the disease. Under the new bill Government will have the power of nominating four members if the minority communities are not adequately represented. What is meant by 'not adequately represented'? If the final say on the question of adequate representation rests with Government, then I think that the Schools Committee under the new bill will be worse off, in the sense that communalism will be actively rampant. The new bill does not remove communalism though communal representation is made to operate on a condition. But the power of determining it has been taken away from the hands of the representatives of the people and has been passed on to Government. The nominations may perhaps be Birthday gifts thereby entirely frustrating the objective."

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FUNDS RUSHED FOR RELIEF OF BIHAR'S AGONY

MAYOR'S 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

The following are further donations received for the Mayor's Earthquage Relief Fund, for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged Rs. 63,084-7-3; Sir Chunilal V Mehta Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Rs. 500; A Parsee Rs. 303; Messrs. N Powell and Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Chotalal Ravikarandas & Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. Rs. 250; Mr. and Mrs. Hormusji Rustomji Noble Rs. 201; Dr. R K Dhuru Rs. 150; Mr. C W A Turner Rs. 150; Dr. V L Parmar Rs. 125; Mr. D N Sirur Rs. 100; Messrs. B Macropolo Co., Ltd. Rs. 100; The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Rs. 100; Mr. M N Kulkarni Rs. 51; Mrs. Cooverbai A M Masani Rs. 51; Mrs. Jerbai N Masani Rs. 51; Mr. A M Masani Rs. 50; Mr. V N Chadavarkar Rs. 50; Mr. W A M Dundas Rs. 50; Mrs. Dinbai H Shroff Rs. 50; Mr. Jehangir A Lalkaka Rs. 50; Rao Saheb B M Rane Rs. 31; Mr. D D Anjaria Rs 25; Mr Y. K Pradhan Rs. 25; Mr. S G Karki Rs. 25; Mr. L R Rana Rs 21; Mr. P V Pinge Rs. 21; Mr. A K Satagopan Rs. 21; Mr. V P Sabnis Rs. 15; Mr. J K Thakore Rs. 15; D W R Rs. 10; Mr. S M Mogre Rs 10; Mr G R Devdhar Rs 10; Mr. M N Joshi Rs. 10; Mr. A S Trivedi Rs. 8; Mr L M Appadurai Rs. 8; Mr. V B Nerurkar Rs. 8; Mr. M D Ranganekar Rs. 7; Mr. D S Damle Rs. 5; Mr. M V Tilve Rs. 5; Mr. C M Buch Rs. 5; Mr. S G Kamalakar Rs. 5; Mr. E D Soonawalla Rs. 3; Mr. J M Rane Rs. 3; Mr. A H Bhatporia Rs. 3; Mr. P R Desmukh Rs. 3; M P S Rs. 3; Mr. D E Mahajan Rs. 2; Mr. P S Nadkarni Rs. 2; Mr. A J Vaz Rs. 2; Mr. D G Parab Rs. 2; Mr. M G Gupte Re. 1; Mr. R C Rele Re. 1; Mr. B D Akolkar Re. 1; Mr. R B Patil Re. 1; Mr. E S Bendre Re. 1; Mr. J R Duarte Re. 1; Mr. V R Karnik Re. 1; Mr. N K Achan Re 1; Rr. L D Patel Re. 1; Mr. S M Vanjari Re. 1; M. M Rahim Re. 1; Mr. D C Gurjar Re. 1; Mr. S K Pednekar Re. 1; Mr. M S Raiba Re. 1; Mr. I A Isaac Re. 1; Mr. IS Shaikh Re. 1; Mr. A N Pantoji Re. 1; Mr. V K Ganapathy Iyer Re. 1; Mr. V N Chari Re. 1; Miss R Rodricks Re. 1; Mr. Vasant K Karnik Re. 1; Mr. M Misbah Re. 1; Mr. M Y U Munshey Re. 1; Mr. V K Padval Re. 1; Mr. V D Jagtap Re. 1; Mr. K B Ovalekar Re. 1; Mr. A M Khateeb Re. 1; Mr. N D Parab Re. 1; Mr. S I A Kadri Re. 1; Mr. P D Patankar Re. 1; Mr. K S Bhave Re. 1; Mr. T K Patankar Re. 1; Mr4 T R Bagwe Re. 1; Mr. C Subramaniyan Re. 1; Total Rs. 67,316-7-3.

TO RAJENDRA PRASAD

The following are further donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged Rs. 22,470-2-0; Trustees of the Jadhavji Kara Bhatia Nivasha Rs. 1,500; Bombay Firewood Merchants' Association and Brokers, through the President Mr. Sorab P. Gowalia (1st instalment) Rs. 1,500; Mr. M C Setalvad Rs. 1,000; Shikarpur Sevak Samaj, Sindh Relief Committee Fund Rs. 1,000; Mangaldas Market Saree Merchants' Association Rs. 805; Kathabazar Merchants Rs. 750; Merchants of Uran Rs. 701; A Bhatia Lady Rs. 500; Mrs. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal Rs. 500; *Amount collected at the Royal Opera House on the 26th January 1934 Rs. 225-2; A Porbunder Bhatia Grahastha Rs. 201; Morarji Goculdas Mill Office Club Rs. 51; Soni Nathubhai Ramji Co. Rs. 50; Amount of contribution from the staff and students of the Shri C D O Jain Pathashala Rs. 23; Mr. V V Satheye Rs. 20; R B C Rs. 10; Mr. Tajsee Gunsee Rs. 10; P P S Rs. 5; Mr. Soonderrao D Navalkar Rs. 5; J B C Rs. 5; H P S Rs. 3; B F P Rs. 3; R M D Re. 1; The Rapid Cycle and Motor Co. Rs. 500; Mr. P F Dharwar through Mr. Rajnarayen Mehera Rs. 11; The staff of the Hindustan Mill (1st instalment) Rs. 37; Total Rs. 31,886-4-0.

*At a variety entertainment given by Bharat Kala Mandal given under the presidency of the Mayor of Bombay on 26th January 1934, at the Royal Opera House, 5 silver medals were awarded to the following 5 girls for the best performance:—

1. Shrimati Lilaben Desai, 2. Shrimati Bhanuben Mehta, 3. Shrimati Pramila Jayakar, 4. Shrimati Kusum Shah, 5. Shrimati Rama Parikh.

The proceeds of the sale of the silver medals were offered by the winners for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund. The medals were accordingly auctioned and out of these, four were purchased by Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal Gugalbhai for Rs. 101 and the fifth was purchased by Mr. Nandlal Kilachand Devchand for Rs. 35. The balance of Rs. 89-2 comprises of the following donations:—Seth Javerbhai Motilal Rs. 10; Mr. Premjivandas Mehta Rs. 10; Shrimati Bhanu Mehta Rs. 7; and miscellaneous collections Rs. 62-2.

A correction:—The contribution of Rs. 1,001 previously acknowledged as from the Indian General Insurance Co., Ltd., was sent by the Indian Insurance Companies' Association.

'QUAKE BOGEY IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Benares pundits' prediction of a repetition of the quake shock on January 27 kept a number of men, women and children out in the open till late last night, many of them carrying cash ,and jewellery with them.

Thousands of persons collected on the banks of the Jumna and offered prayers. A remarkable fall in attendance was also reported from a few schools yesterday.

The management of a local talkies has decided to give four shows on Tuesday next, the gate money of which will be given for the relief of the Bihar sufferers.—A.P.

Alive After 12 Days Under Debris

MONGHYR, Jan. 27.

The Secretary, Relief Publicity, Monghyr, wires that a lady aged 45 years was found alive though buried under debris for 13 days. She was unconscious and was immediately removed to hospital.—A. P.

NEPAL MAHARAJA THANKS MALAVIYA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

A telephonic message from Benares says that replying to Pandit Malaviyas their of assistance, the Maharaja of Nepal wires the following from Banbassa.

"I much appreciate and am deeply grateful for your kind sympathy. The loss of life in Nepal is fortunately not so heavy as reported in some newspapers. The situation is well in hand. I will gladly avail myself of the kind offer if required."

It is understood that Mr. Lakdawala, Bombay, has telegraphed to Pandit Malviya, at Benares informing him that 99 bales of pure cotton and woollen clothes and some vessels have been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Patna, as directed. A. P.

MAHATMA'S WIRE TO RAJENDRA BABU

PATNA, Jan. 28.

Gandhiji wires to Babu Rajendra Prasad from Madura "I am doing everything possible. Wire Maganlal Pranjivan, 14, Mogul Street, Rangoon, for subscription. Wire position."

An intimation of the following among other donation has been received by Babu Rajendra Prasad, to the Central Relief Committee Rs. 20,000 Native Share Stock Brokers Association, Bombay and Rs. 50,000 from the Mayor of Calcutta (sent to Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh).

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj wires to Babu Rajendra Prasad as follows: "Convey heartfelt sympathies to L. Akshmi Babu and other sufferers Friends and associations are appealing for funds wherever I go.

Subscriptions so far received by the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Branch of the Viceroys Relief Fund amount to Rs. 38,654.—A. P.

Anandilal Podar & Co's Staff's Quota

A sum of Rs. 372/ has been collected by the staff of Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. of Bombay in aid of the earthquake stricken people, and has geen sent to the Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta.

'QUAKE GIVES THEM FREEDOM

Prisoners Relate Story Of Shocks In Jail

PATNA, Jan. 28

Several political prisoners released from Chapra Jail arrived here in the last two days. On being interviewed, they stated that the prisoers in Chapra Jail had a providential escape. Some portions of the Jail buildings collapsed at the time owing to the fear ed at the shock. But as the prisoners were mostly in the open at the time owing to the fear of an outbreak of plague caused by the death of rats at various parts of the building, no life was lost, nor anybody injured inside the jail.

On the night of January 19, however, the prisoners, despite protest, were alleged to have been locked in the cells on the ground floor of the main buildings which was seriouly damaged. When a smart shock was felt at mid-night the warders who held the keys of the cells ran to the open for their lives. Providentially non was injured, although some bricks fell on the storey above.—(United Press).

TARIFF CONCESSIONS FOR RELIEF

The Agent, B. N. W. Railway wires:—

The stores and goods booked to stations on the Tirhoot section of the B. N. W. Railway in the North Bihar which are open to rail communications intended for the relief in the earthquake area are being carried at half tariff of half parcel rates if consigned or booked by authorised Relief associations or nominted officials.

A ferry service between Chitaunight at and Bagaha has been augmented to deal with passengers and relief stores to be taken by that route to railway stations in the Champaran District.

A daylight ferry service has been started between Bakulha and Manjhi providing for through booking facilities for passengers, parcels and light luggage between Benares and Chuppra.

Through train running during daylight only was resumed between Sonepur and Muzaffarpur and between Muzaffarpur and Samastipur. The train services have been resumed between Thawe and Sidhwalia. We hope to re-establish through running on section Chupra-Masharak and Thawe by February 3.—A.P.

RELIEF COLLECTIONS AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

A party of local workers went round the various educational institutions to collect money for the Bihar Relief Fund. They received the promise of Rs. 1,000 from the Hindu College and collected Rs. 30 from the Commercial College. They also enrolled volunteers to go round the city to-morrow from door-to-door collection.

A meeting in this connection, will be held to-morrow in the Queens Garden when Dr. Ansari will preside.

The "Hindustan Times" has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Bihar Relief Fund.

Mr. Devdas Gandhi who arrived to-day from Madras has been appointed a director of the "Hindustan Times" Limited. He will act as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Company.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE DONATES

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 28.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore as contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, while Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Legal Constitutional Adviser to the State has donated Rs. 500 to the fund.

Efforts are being made by the public and several institutions to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers of the earthquake disaster.—A.P.

Allahabad's Quota

PATNA, Jan. 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent two remittances to Bihar Central Relief Committee Rs. 1,500 collected by Allahabad Earthquake Relief Committee and Rs. 1,348 received by him from Burma through the editor, "Burma Samachar."—United Press.

PANIC AT NEW DELHI

"Angry Stars" Propitiated

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The astrological forecasts that there will be another earthquake of great intensity to-day was responsible for the hustle and excitement with which people here including even educated and rich men and women left their homes early this morning and assembled on the banks of the Jumna with jewellery and precious belongings.

Most of the Indian schools and colleges were emptied of pupils who kept outdoors. Even those who remained in their classes refused to take lessons except outside the college premises.

Worship to propitiate the angry stars was held continuously on the banks of the sacred river.

People did not return home until after three in the afternoon after being convinced that the prophesy was false.—United Press.

Concession Freightage Urged

CAWNPORE, Jan. 27.

The Merchants Chamber of the United Provinces, Cawnpore, has telegraphed to the Agents of the East Indian and Bengal North-Western Railways, requesting them to issue necessary instructions to the Cawnpore station staff to accept consignments meant for the relief of earthquake sufferers in Bihar to be despatched by passenger trains either free of charge or at rates lower than the usual goods traffic rates.—United Press.

Cawnpore Does Not Lag Behind

CAWNPORE, Jan. 27.

The Cawnpore Arya Samaj has started the work of collecting funds already. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College has already donated Rs. 1,000 and the D. A. V. School Rs. 500 to begin the work.

Many citizens of Cawnpore including Dr. Murarilal, Lala Kamalapat, Mr. R. P. Bagla and others have received telegrams from Rajendra Babu and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to collect funds without delay.—United Press.

Surat's Splendid Response

SURAT, Jan. 28.

Donations were showered at the public meeting of Surat citizens held last evening with Mr. Kanailal Desai, a Congress Leader in the chair, for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in Bihar. Nearly Rs. 5,000 were collected, incluring Is. 2,600 collected through the local weekly, "Pratap."

A Committee of local leaders has been formed to collect more funds.—United Press.

SAUGOR'S QUOTA TO RELIEF FUND.

(From Our Correspondent)

SAUGOR, Jan. 25.

The Saugor Bar took a timely lead and so far have contributed Rs. 225 as a help for the sufferers of Bihar, and Mr. Ganeshilal has collected about a thousand rupees.

Mr. S. N. Mukerji, Pleader, is earnestly appealing people and stressing the need of vigorous measures and quick response as a duty devolving on those happily situated beyond the affected area.

It appears that other private institutions are also active in their collections and Saugor will not lack behind of other districts in the C. P.

BHATIA YUVAK" RELIEF FUND

"Bhatia Yuvay" Relief Fund has been started for the distressed of Bihar and Bengal. Sympathisers should send their quota to the following places from where signed receipts will be given. The sum collected would be sent to Babu Rajendraprasad.

(1) "Bhatia Yuvay" Office, Vatsraj Lane, Matunga G.I.P. or 51-53, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort, First Floor.

(2) Nutan Bhatti Printing Press, 49/55, Chakla Street, Mandvi, Bombay.

Donations To Agarwala Seva Samiti

The following persons, on the occasion of their sons' marriage helped the Agarwala Seva Samiti with money:—

Seth Sowdagar Mal Hari Ratan Swaroop, Jalalabad, (Dist. Muzaffarnagar) Rs. 500/ for the specific purpose of equipping the Samiti with a band. Seth Jumna Das, Jubblepore and Messrs. Har Prasad Banwari Lal Sharaf Allahabad and L. Ram Rata Babu Lal Rs. 11/, 5/ and Rs. 2/, respectively.

VICEROY'S FUND

Account Opened At Imperial Bank

His Excellency the Governor desires to draw attention to the fact that contributions to the Fund being raised by His Excellency the Viceroy for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake in Bihar may be paid to the Imperial Bank of India, in which an account in the name of the Fund has been opened.

His Excellency the Governor hopes that all contributions to His Excellency the Viceroy's Fund from Bombay City will be paid through the branch of the Fund which is being collected under the auspices of the Mayor of Bomby. Donations may be forwarded either to the Mayor or to the Imperial Bank direct.

The following contributions have been received by His Excellency the Governor direct and transmitted to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

	Rs.
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas	1,500
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim	1,001

Wanted Orphans For Granting Relief

Sjt. Rajbahadur, Hony. Secretary, Orphanage, Belangang, Agra wires:—

"Owing to the recent earthquake horror, I on behalf of the Dayanand Orphanage, Agra, which was established in 1900, and registered by Government, request the public and the district authorities of the affected areas to inform me and arrange for sending orphans (girls and boys) to our orphanage for granting necessary relief. We provide every facility for their maintenance and education.

Cloth And Vessels For Bihar

BENARES, Jan. 27.

Pandit Malaviya has received the following wire from Mr. Lakdawala, Bombay:—

"Despatched 99 bales containing new cotton and woollen cloth and vessels to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna as directed and 200 gunnies of rice have been ordered from Calcutta. Wire further requirements and destination."

In reply to the above message Pandit Malaviya has sent a wire to Mr. Lakdawala thanking him and requesting him to collect whatever more he can and send them to Babu Rajendra Prasad.—United Press.

Mayor's Relief Fund

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The Mayor's earthquake relief fund reached a total of Rs. 1,77,389 and odds; to-day's collections being Rs. 14,553.—United Press.

Jamshedpur's Splendid Response

(From Ohr Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, January 27.

The citizens of Jamshedpur held a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. J. L. Keenan, the General Manager of Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., at the Mrs. Perin Memorial High School on the 25th instant.

The General Manager, who, with extmplary promptitode, took the lead in organising and despatching on behalf of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., a self-contained relief unit which was first to go to Monghyr, opened the proceedings. He made a passionate appeal to rush relief, as delay might mean death to the many who might be saved by timely assistance.

Mr. K. A. D. Naoroji, the Welfare Officer, supported the resolution and announced donations from the various local organisations, prominent among them being the Seva Samiti, and the Metal Workers Union.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Keenan, in winding up the proceedings, opened a subscription list and led the way by himself donating a sum of Rs. 500. Donations began pouring in and nearly Rs. 10,000 was promised on the spot. It is hoped that Jamshedpur will be able to collect one lakh of rupees.

The first despatch from Tata Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur was valued at Rs. 50,000 on behalf of the Company. Mr. Keenan, telegraphed to the Viceroy's Fund the first instalment of Rs. 10,000 on behalf of the Jamshedpur public.

BOMBAY OBSERVES BIHAR DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

gently too, if any sort of help should be conveyed to Behar. Immediate help would save several lives if not even that help, if late, would be of no use.

PARSIS LEAD.

Mr. Nariman in conclusion said that he was very proud to say that, even though the Parsis might be lacking in any other thing they were always in the vanguard in helping the suffering. It was the Parsis who had contributed in tens and fifties of thousands to the Relief Fund. He announced that one Mr. Ratanji Byramji had contributed in the meeting Rs. 101 towards the Relief Fund on behalf of his family.

MRS. MUNSHI'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that Indians had never before experienced such havoc by Earthquake in India. People of Bombay should consider it a great gain to them, that they had not to face the same calamity as the people of Behar. She appealed to the people to celebrate that by subscribing liberally to the Relief Fund.

NAGINDAS' SPEECH.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that Bombay had always been in the forefront in sending help to suffering humanity. The response shown by the citizens of Bombay and the contributions made so far towards the Behar Relief Fund showed that Bombay would retain the good name that she had earned. It was true that trade depression had hit the merchants very hard, but yet, Bombay in spite of her sufferings, was known to sacrifice everything to be of help to other sufferers. The speaker was fully confident that Bombay would not lag behind in contributing liberally to the Relief Fund.

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE.

Mr. Brelvi said that India had faced many calamities in the past, but she had, in her history known few such calamities as that which had caused havoc in Behar. There was hardly anyone who had not been moved to his very depths by the heart-sending news from Behar. To realise the sufferings of Behar they had only to imagine what would have been the fate of themselves or their surviving relatives and friends if beautiful Bombay, instead of Monghyr, Muzzaferpore and Darbhangha, had experienced the earthquake. They should be grateful for the escape and they could not express their gratitude better than by hastening to the rescue of the stricken in Behar in a manner worthy of their great city. Bombay had contributed money promptly and generously. But having regard to Behar's needs it was not enough. Behar needed crores. Lakhs would not suffice. They had also to remember that there financial aid would have to be given not for a few days but for several months. Far more important than the work of relief would be the work of Reconstruction which would demand several crores. It was the duty of the Government of India to undertake that work. But he regretted that that Government had not yet given any attention to it and had not assured the public that it would do it adequately and well. As citizens of Bombay they took pride in the fact that their city was the richest and most generous in the country. A sad opportunity had arisen to enable them to substantiate that claim. They could not recall to life the thousanos who had died in Behar. But they could by their contributions and sacrifices make Monghyr, Muzzaferpoore, Darbhangha and other cities better built and more prosperous for the survivors than they were before the earthquake.

WITHDRAW BANK BALANCES.

Mr. I. S. Patel asked the people of Bombay to withdraw all their Bank balances from the banks and immediately send it to Rajendra Babu. If that is not done, he said, those people would be considered as persons who were not ready to do anything for humanity.

A DAY'S INCOME.

Mr. Pathak speaking next gave a few examples of the sufferings of the people of Behar and told the audience how children were wandering parentless, homeless and without clothing. Either their parents had been swallowed up by earth or died in the house collapses. There were in the same way old parents, who were depending on their son or sons for their livelihood wandering about without any help as their sons had been killed. He hoped that Mrs. Naidu and other leaders would organise another day, when the people of the country should be called upon to give their one day's earnings for the Behar relief fund.

While the meeting was in progress Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Abdur Rehaman Mitha and others, went round with boxes and collected subscriptions.

ORNAMENTS.

At the end of the meeting a ring and a golden necklace were given by two ladies towards the relief fund. Both of them were auctioned. Mrs. Govindlal Shivlal bought the ring for Rs. 101 and returned the ring which was again bought for Rs. 15. The necklace was purchased for Rs. 51.

Cotton Merchants And Muccadums Give Rs. 15,631

The following is a list of individual contributions of members of the Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association to be sent for the earthquake distress relief. The list is exclusive of the sum of Rs. 10,000 contributed by the Association itself.

Messrs. Amersey Damodar Rs. 1001 (Rs. 501 through Babu Rajendraprasad and Rs. 500 through the Viceroy's Fund); Messrs. Kilachand Devchand Rs. 1001; Messrs. Khimji Visram Rs. 1001; Messrs. Arjan Khimji & Co. Rs. 1001; Messrs. Shamji Karamsey & Co. Rs. 751; Messrs. Bhavanji Laxmidas & Co. Rs. 751; Messrs Breul & Co Rs. 501; Messrs. Narsey Nagsey & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Habib & Sons Rs. 501; Messrs. Bhaidas Cursondas & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Premji Harji and Messrs. Premji Kanji Shivji & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. P R Vakharia & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. C. Parekh & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Vassonji Morarji & Co. Rs. 350; Messrs. Champalal Ramswarup & Co. Rs. 301; Messrs. Valji Ladha & Co. Rs. 300; Messrs. Hirji Bharmal Rs. 300; Messrs. Abubakar Abdulrehman & Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Pragji Liladhar Rs. 251; Messrs. Chaturbhuj Jethabhai & Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Khimji Damji & Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Virji Ladha & Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Bhaidas Mavji & Co. Ltd. Rs. 251; A Candidate (through Mr. B A Khimji) Rs. 251; Sheth Lalji Ramji Rs. 251; Messrs. Hirji Nensey & Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Kotak & Co. Rs. 201; Messrs. Meghji Thoban & Co. Rs. 151; Messrs. Damji Kalyanji & Co. Rs. 151; Messrs. Hiralal Bhavanji & Co. Rs. 151; Messrs. Lalji Thakersey & Co. Rs. 125; Messrs. Vassonji Mavji & Co. Rs. 101; Seth Shivchandrai Jhunjhunwalla Rs. 101; Sheth Dayalji Hirji Rs. 101; Sheth Dhanpatmal Jwaladas Rs. 101; Sheth Shankerlal Rupla Rs. 101; Sheth Nensey Tejpal Rs. 101; Sheth Tulsidas Gurudasram Rs. 101; The Thasra Ginning Co. Ltd Rs. 101; Sheth Damodar Gordhandas Rs. 100; Messrs. Shroff Cooper & Co. Rs. 51; Sheth Tokarsey Velji Rs. 51; A Sympathizer (through Mr. Mahmadali Habib) Rs. 51; Sheth Premji Naranji Rs. 51; Sheth Nanalal Manilal Rs. 51; Sheth Govindji Kanji & Co. Rs. 51; A Sympathizer (through Mr. Jamnadas Damodar) Rs. 51; Sheth Karsondas Narandas Rs 51; A Sympathizer (through Mr Mahmadali Habib) Rs 11.

Total hitherto subscribed: Rs. 15,631.

Marwari Society's Appeal

The people involved in the earthquake catastrophe require immediate help. Delay is dangerous. The Marwari Relief Society has started relief centres in all these affected areas, and despatched volunteers, doctors and necessary materials for redressing their miseries. The Society has been doing humanitarian work for the last 25 years. The generous public are requested to contribute liberally for the suffering tribute liberally for the suffering humanity. Donations should be sent to the Hony. General Secretary, Marwari Relief Society at No. 7|1 Juggomohon Mullick Lane, Calcutta.

KARNATAKIS MEET

The fact of the unifying influence of language and the inspiration it gives to the people, was stressed by Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, who presided at a well-attended meeting of Bombay Karnatakis held on Sunday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge.

The meeting was organised by the Bombay Karnatak Association and among those present were Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswami, Mr. N. N. Iyengar, Dr. Venkat Rao and others.

The meeting dispersed after musical entertainment and refreshments.

Wail Of Bihar Touches Responsive Chord

More Money For Relief Of Distress

Bombay Zaveri Bazar

Messrs. Hemchand Mohanlal & Co., Bombay, have sent a further telegraphic remittance of Rs. 2,000 being the contributions from Zaveri Bazar, to Mr. R. C. Pandit, Treasurer, The Bihar Central Relief Committee. The following are among those who have contributed to the Fund:

Rewashanker Jagjiwan Rs. 251; Punamchand Ghasimal 221; Chimanlal Mohanlal 201; Nagindas Lallubhai 201; Mangaldas Motichand 125; Raichand Motichand Zaveri 125; Shah & Parekh Co. 101; Mohanlal Raichand 101; Trikamlal Nihalchand 101; Godadji Dosaji 101.

Katha Bazar Merchants Help

Katha Bazar Merchants have collected a sum of Rs. 2,056 for Earthquake Relief Fund. Out of this Rs. 1,306 were remitted to Babu Rajendra Prasad and Rs. 750 were paid to Mayor's Relief Fund.

"Swastik League Collection"

The Swastik League Volunteers have been able to collect during the short morning hours within the last three days Rs. 254-14-6 through collection in boxes out of which Rs. 154-3-3 will be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad for the Behar Relief Fund and Rs. 100-11-3 will be sent to the Viceroy's Fund.

Memon Merchants' Association

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The above Association has collected for Behar and Orissa Relief, Funds amounting to Rs. 1,100, at a Special General Meeting of the Members held on 26th inst., and a Special Committee is formed for further collections.

Mahajans' Fund

The members of this Association are still liberally subscribing. Nearly Rs. 800 has been added during the last two days to Rs. 22,000 or so already collected by way of subscription to the Relief Fund opened for the purpose of helping the poor victims of Behar and Orissa, etc.

Hosiery Merchants' Help

The Merchants of the Hosiery Bazar of Bombay have sent the following to Rajen Babu:—

Undershirts 1,275 doz. (15,351 Pieces) 301 Blankets and other apparels.

Moti Khadi Bhandar

The properietors of Moti Khadi Bhandar have received and sent Rs. 675 as donations for Behar Earthquake Fund (Rajendra Babu).

From Bombay Sugar Merchants'

The Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay, have already sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna, the sum of Rs. 2,500 from the Association's Fund. The Sugar Merchants have also contributed and a further sum of Rs. 3,000 has been telegraphically sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad as the second instalment.

The following parties have contributed to the Fund:—

The Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay Rs. 2,500; Sheth Mahomed Vali Patel 201; Sheth Ardesar Hormusji Bhivandiwala & Co. 201; Sheth Ratanji Virpal 201; Sheth Hiralal Damodardas & Co. 201; Sheth Sankalchand G. Shah & Co. 201; Sheth Abdul Ajij Haji Tayeb & Brothers 301; Sheth Hooseinbhai Jeewanji 201; Sheth Currimjee Jeewanjee & Co. 201; Sheth Chinubhai Ambalal & Co. 201; Sheth Dhirajlal Manilal & Co. 151; Sheth Manilal Motichand & Kantilal—Dahyabhai 151; Sheth Elias Haji Oomer 101; Sheth Chhaganlal Tribhuvandas & Co. 101; Sheth Maganlal Bhagvandas & Co. 101; Sheth Ranchhoddas Purushottamdas & Co. 101; Sheth Uttamlal Maneklal 101; Sheth Hooseinbhai Hasambhai 101; Sheth Adarji Mancherji & Co. 101; And Sundry Sums 165. Total Rs. 5,583.

Bangle Merchants Help

The following sum has been collected through Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants' Association for Earthquake Fund (Rajen Babu):—

	Rs.
The Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants Association ...	1,156
Sha Navlaji Dipaji & Co. ...	201
Sha Tejmal Kapurchand & Co. ...	201
Sha Gordhandas Kaniram...	151
Messrs. Manekji Pallonjee & Co ...	101
Messrs. Noormahmed Lilavi & Co ...	101
Sha Sitaram Kaviram & Co.	101
Shr. Aidanji Sajaji & Co. ...	101
Sha Nanchand Gulabchand & Co. ...	101
Sha Chamnaji Nathaji & Co.	101
And other sundry sums in all.	
Total Rs.	3,001

GANDHI SEVA SENA COLLECTIONS

Gandhi Seva Sena on request from Babu Rajendra Prasad are collecting funds and clothes for Behar. All cheques or moneys should be addressed to the Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena, The Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7. The public are requested to give their proper address for the printed receipt to be sent to them. The money will be sent every two days to Babu Rajendra Prasad. The clothes will be collected at the following places:—

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena, The Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.

(2) Smt. Shantabai Vengsarkar, Khote Bldg., Tilak Bridge, Dadar, Bombay 14.

(3) Smt. Bachubai Wagle, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

(4) Smt. Kamalaben Doshi, Maneckchand Panachand's Chawl, Bhuleshwr Kabutarkhana, Bombay 2.

(5) Smt. Gajraben Desai, Panalal Terraces, "B" Block, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

(6) Smt. Rukshmaniben Parekh, Kanta Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

FURTHER COLLECTIONS.

The following is a further list of donations received by the Gandhi Seva Sena for Babu Rajendra Prasad Relief Committee up to 27th January:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 4,488; Lady Chimanlal Setalvad 500; Collections made at the Mulji Jetha Market on 26-1-34 120|11|3; Dhoraji Merchants Association (Through Messrs. Narayan Mansukhlal & Co. M. J. Market) 500; Mrs. Chaturben Mehta 101; Sjt. Champsey Jivandas 100; Sjt. Pragji Champsey 100; Through Smt. Surajben Dalal 86; Mrs. A. D. Naoroji 50; Mrs. G. M. S. Captain (Through Unity Club) 50; From the Staff of the Central Bank (Home Saving and Overdraft Depts.) Through Miss Y. K. Surveyor 48|4|0; Smt. Jamnaben Narandas 25; A Sister 15; A Sympathiser 5; Total Rs. 6,188|15|3.

CLOTH.

The gift of cloth is as follows: M. M. 1 Bale of Cloth.

Seth Liladhar Morarji (To be sent from Rutlam) 2 Bales of Cloth.

Relief For Orphans

Shri Mahatma Narayan Swami, President, International Aryan League, Delhi, has received the following telegram from the Bihar Government in connection with his offer of relief for orphans left destitute in consequence of the recent earthquake:—

"I have to thank you for your telegram of the 23rd inst. on behalf of the International Aryan League and for your offer to relieve orphans who are left destitute on account of the earthquake. No such cases have come to notice at present and it is doubtful whether special relief for orphans will be needed. But your offer will be kept in mind."

Rajkot Citizens Collect Rs. 2309

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 26.

A sum of Rs. 2309-0-0 was collected at a meeting of Rajkot citizens held under the presidentship of H. H. the Thakore of Rajkot toward Viceroy's Earthquake Fund. Thakore Saheb contributed Rs. 1,000.

AT CENTRAL OFFICE

The following is the list of subscribers to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, through the Central Office at Joshi Building, Kalbadevi.

Shikarpur Sevak Samaj, Singh Relief Committee Fund Rs. 1,000/-; Mrs. Govindlal Shivlal Rs. 500--; Soni Fathabhai Ramji Co., Rs. 50/-; Porbunder Bhatia Grahastha Rs. 201/-; B M D., 1/-; Sheth Govindji Bhanji, Rs. 101/-; Sheth Mulshand Javantraj, Rs. 101/-; Sheth Mathuradas Vallaph-Dayal, Rs. 51/-; Sheth Jasrap Hadas, Rs 51/-; Sheth Vallabhdas, Rs Dayal. 51/-; Sheth Jaoraj Hamirmal Rs. 51; Sheth Ratanchand Shanthidas Rs. 51; Sheth Poonamchand Velraj Rs. 41; Sheth Dwarkadas Purshottam Rs. 31; Sheth Narayandas Parmanand Rs. 31; Sheth Dharamsey Jivandas Rs. 25; Sheth Nathmal Shohmal Rs. 25; Sheth Lakhmichand Rowjibhai Rs. 25; Sheth Vallabhdas Purshottam Rs. 21; Sheth Pitambar Tulsidas Rs. 21; Sheth Danji Lalji Rs. 21; Sheth Jamnadas Popatlal Rs. 21; Sheth Matha Prasad Mahadev Sad Rs. 21; Sheth Pratapsing Company Rs. 21; Swadeshi Piecegoods Merchants' Association Rs. 21; Sheth Jumai Bulaki Rs 11; Sheth Pundlik Yesvant Rs. 11; One gentleman Re. 1; Sadi Association Fund Rs. 51.

From Uranwalla Merchants:—

Uran Bazar Fund, through the Secretary Sheth Harilal Karsan Rs. 209; Bhai Ratanji Narottam, through Lakhmichand Chatrabhuj Rs. 101; Sheth Lakmichand Chatrabhuj Rs. 51; Sheth Parmanand Jinabai Sarvia Rs. 101; Sheth Narsi Bawabhai Rs. 101; Sheth Chottalal Ranchoddas Rs. 25; Sheth Girdhar Ranchod Rs. 11; Sheth Chhaganlal Jadavji Rs. 11; Sheth Babubhai Vanmali Rs. 5; Sheth Ratanji Virji Rs. 25; Sheth Dhanji Jina Rs. 11; Meghabai through Jamnadas Chatrabhuj Rs. 11; Sheth Lakhmichand Hagovind Rs. 5; Sheth Harilal Karson Rs. 15; Sheth Girdhar Keshavji Rs. 5; Sheth Natvarlal Chandulal Rs. 11; Miscellaneous Rs. 3; Mr. P. J. Pleader Rs. 30. Total Rs. 3,258.

Besides this amount, the Piecegoods Merchants at Mangaldas Rajendra Prasad 7 bales of piece-Market have sent to-day to Babu goods and they intend to send further lot shortly.

CENTRES FOR COLLECTION.

The "E" Ward Centre is at Krishnaji Chanoo & Co. and not at Chenu Krishnaji at Kamatipura.

A new centre for "C" Ward is opened at the following place:—

Dr. Vijaykar's House, Navi Wadi.

RELIEF IN KIND

The following persons have despatched various kinds of parcels to Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

Bombay Gamthi Fancy and Grey Cloth Merchants' Association; President, Country Piecegoods' Assn.; Mangaldas Market Cloth Merchants! Hariram & Co; Bullion Exchange Ltd. (Full waggon); Mangalbhai Hirachand Javeri; Bhatia Swayamsevak Samiti; Keshavji Vaghji & Co.; Gordhandas Ghellabhai; Seth Bros.; Dhirajlal Dalsukhbhai Ratansi Korji & Co.; Shoorji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazar; Vadilal Chatrabhuj; Bai Champabai; Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh; Balvantrao N. Deshpande on behalf of Mulji Jetha Market Cloth Merchants.; Jinabhai P. Joshi on behalf of Parel residents; Merchants of the Laxmidas Khimji Market; Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.; Shah Devchand Punamchand; and Mrs. Sulochana Thakore.

In all about 79 bales and packages and one full waggon load of articles have been sent and many more will go soon.

Persons desirous of sending the articles are requested to hurry up as the Railway Company has agreed to the concession rate only for three days beginning from to-day the 27th instant.

The concession certificates will be issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman at the Central Office at Joshi Building, Kalbadevi, Opp. Bhangwadi.

Metal Exchange Members' Donation

Members of Metal Exchange Association have contributed the following sums:—

Messrs. Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, Rs. 301; Messrs. M. Goolamally Abdulhusein & Co., Rs. 251; Messrs. Lala Devidayal & Sons, Rs. 201; Messrs. Baboolal Chhaganlal, Rs. 151; Messrs. Soorchand Kevaldas, Rs. 151; Messrs. Mukundram Jeram Dongre, Rs. 151; Messrs. Gordhandas Moolchand, Rs. 131; Messrs. Mohanlal Soorchand, Rs. 101; Messrs. Maneklal Harivallabhdas, Rs. 101; Messrs. Natvarlal Moharlal. Rs. 101; Messrs. Vrajlal Vithaldas, Rs. 101; and other sundry sums. Total Rs. 2,080.

SAPRU TAKES LEAD IN RELIEF WORK

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27

In accordance with a resolution of the Earthquake Relief Committee passed to-day at Anand Bhawan in view of the heavy railway freight on blankets and other things, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President, sent a telegram to Sir Joseph Bhore requesting that the charges be lowered.

Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan at the meeting promised the fullest co-operation of the Muslim Committee.

A public meeting of Allahabad citizens will be held to-morrow under the Presidency of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to organise relief. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will speak

ADVICE TO MAHATMA

"The Leader" appeals to Mahatma Gandhi to suspend Harijan work for a few weeks and "give his matchless lead to the most pressing of all humanitarian causes and divert at least a part of the funds he has collected for relief of earthquake sufferers".

The paper adds referring to the Harijan movement that "customs which are centuries old cannot be uprooted in the twinkling of an eye by means of a whirlwind campaign, even though conducted by Wizards and Mahatmas.—A. P.

Lights For Pherozeshah Mehta Garden

A correspondent writes:—"Those who go to the Mehta Garden by the rising path which starts at the foot of the garage feel the necessity of lights on that road during their early morning walk before dawn, particularly during the dark half of every month. May persons are obliged to take with them electric torches to guide them on that way to the garden.

To avoid all the troubles to the persons who go by that road for a morning walk will the Bombay Municipality be pleased to set up some lights on that rising road as only a few such lights are required?"

EARTHQUAKE SCARE IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Jan. 27.

Panic was caused here to-day when a man was found beating a drum and proclaiming that according to an astrologer's prediction, an earthquake was to take place this evening between four and five. The evening however passed without the prediction coming true, to the immense relief of the people.—A.P.

Rajen Babu's Wire To Bachraj & Co.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent the following telegram to Messrs. Bachraj and Co., Ltd., Bombay:

"Kindly receive donations for relief works in Behar on behalf of Behar Central Relief Committee. Remit Bank of Behar Patna—Rajendra Prasad."

Arrangements have accordingly been made by Messrs. Bachhraj & Co., Ltd., to receive all donations in cash or cheques on behalf of Babu Rajendra Prasad's Behar Central Relief Committee, at the firm's premises, 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

All amounts will be remitted without delay.

THROUGH MR. PATEL

Amount collected through Mr. I. S. Patel, Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Relief Fund Committee (Matunga) paid to the Secretaries, Mayor's Committee earmarked for Babu Rajendra Prasad amounts to Rs. 21-12-0.

Appeal To Chemists Druggists

Batches of medical men and volunteers will be sent to the earthquake affected areas for medical relief work. Medicines and first aid requisites are very urgently needed, and as such, the General Secretary, of All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, earnestly appeals to those concerned to supply their mite, at his office, at 94, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

26,000 BLANKETS DISTRIBUTED.

PATNA, Jan. 27.

Over 26,000 blankets have already been distributed to the 'quake-affected areas by local Red Cross Depot.—United Press.

DONATIONS TO VICEROY'S FUND

NEW DELHI, January 25.

The following further donations have been made in response to the Viceroy's appeal for funds to relieve the distress caused by the recent earthquake:—

Amount already announced anncunced Rs. 2,79,418 and £1,158.

The American Red Cross Society Rs. 26,450; The Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Cawnpur 5,000; Mr. H Horsman, Cawnpur 2,000; Lala Shri Ram Charitable Trust Society, New Delhi 2,000; Mr. A F Horsman, Cawnpur 1,000; The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi 1,000; Mrs. Ratanbai B. Patel, Bombay 1,000; Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt, Bombay 1,000; Mr. Mohd. Abdul Aziz, Calcutta 1,000; The Chief Boudh State 1,000; Mr. D. R. Naik, Bombay 1,000; H. E. Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode 750; The National Indian Association Ladies Branch, Calcutta 500; Lala Radha Mohan, Delhi 500; H. H. The Begum of Rampur 500; The European and Indian Staff of the Burmah Shell, Delhi Office 434; Hon'ble Sir George Schuster 300; Hon'ble Sir Harry Haig 300; Hon'ble Sir Jseph Bhore 300; Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce 300; Mr. and Mrs. Bhogilal Chhagan Lal, Ahmedabad 275; All Rank of the Central India Horse, Delhi Cantonment 264|11; Bai Devakabai Charity Trust, Bombay 251; Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Bombay 250; Sir Joseph Kay, Bombay 250; Mr. R. E. Gibson, Karachi 200; Lady Dadabhoy, Nagpur 200; Mr. Shanker Shiva Bholanath, Cawnpur 200; Mr. H. B. Parikh, Surat 200; The Principal and Staff of St. Stephen's College, Delhi 192; Dr. J. C. Weir, Delhi 150; Mr. H. Bomfod, Benares 150; The Residents of Barabhum 106; The Bishop of Lucknow and Mrs. Saunders 134; Mr. D. D. Adhicarie, Calcutta 101; Mr. Lalit Kishore Mitra, Purulia 101; Rai Bahadur L. Anand Sarup, Muzaffarnagar 100; Mr. Akhouri Nathariped, Garula 105; Sir A. N. L. Cater, Quetta 100; Mr. Krishna Chandra, Deria 100; Mr. J. Bartley, New Delhi 100; Mr. W. H. Howatson, Cawnpur 100; Major General C. A. Sprawson 100; Mr. M. S. Bhagwat, Gwalior 100; Mrs. Kamala Bambawali, Chondo 100; Colonel G. D. Ogilvie, Ajmer 100; Captain P. T. Clarke, Patna 100; Messrs. Ralya Ram Mela Ram, New Delhi 100; Lt.-Col. G. T. Burka, Lucknow 100; Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, Shillong 100; Captain S. R. Pocock, Cawnpur 100; The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram 1,000; Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhary, New Delhi 100; Mr. L. Santrana, Pathankote 100; Kotah State Branch Indian Red Cross Society 100; New Delhi Karli Bari 100; Mr. Rustomji P. Mehta, Bombay 100; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Devon, Kotah 100; Mr. Prabhu Chandra Sinha, Deoghar 100; Sir Guthrie Russell 100; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Badenoch, New Delhi 75; Messrs. Balkrishna Das, Jai Ram Das, Habibullah Butt, Ramji Das, Balakram Puri and K. N. Nagar, Simla 65; Government of India Reforms Office 51; Revd. S. L. Halliday, Patna 50; Mr. Hafiz Hafizullah, Gonda 50; Messrs. Lalbhai Kalidass and Co, Bombay 50; Mrs. G. P. Nigam, Lucknow 50; Mr. A. N. Nanda, Dhanbad 50; Lt.-Col. & Mrs. B. L. Cole, Jaipur 50; Lt.-Col C. Preedy, Nainital 50; Lt.-Col. M. D. Wadia, Ambala 50; Colonel and Mrs. A. Oliver, New Delhi 50; Squadron-Leader and Mrs. E. L. Ardley, New Delhi 50; Mrs. Rafi, New Delhi 50; Nursing Sisters, Portmore, Simla 40; Sub-Conductor and Mrs. E. Garry Meerut 30; Mr. J. F. Mitchell, New Delhi 50; Mr. S. Ratnam, New Delhi 50; Mr. S. Ratnam, New Delhi 36; Mr. Manishwar Pt. Tripathi, Deoria 25; Mr. Pallonji Framji Daruwalla, Bombay 25; Count Galarza, Calcutta 20; Mr. Ali Hasan, Patna 25; Executive and Ministerial Staff of the Criminal Investigation Department B. & O. 1st of 3 instalments) 250; Mr. Burjor J. Shroff, Bombay 10; Mrs. V. E. Howard, Delhi Cantonments 10; Miss E. Macfarlane, Bombay 10; Miss K. Leion, Dehra Dun 10; Mrs. Rafi's Ayyah, New Delhi 2; Mr. Prem Sarup, Lahore 5; Mr. B. D. Galgotia, New Delhi 2; Mr. and Mrs. Polak London £5; Mr. P. D. Mitton, Delhi £5, and Mrs. Arhur James, New Delhi £5. Matking a total of £15 and Rs. 53,955-11.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ'S QUOTA —Hind Mahila Samaj has sent last week Rs. 101 to Babu Rajendra Prasad in Behar as 1st instalment Madam Sophia Wadia sent to the Samaj Rs. 100 which has been forwarded as the second instalment.

UNEMPLOYMENT DAY ON MARCH 4.

Workers' Sympathy With Bihar

The Executive Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. met on the 27th instant and passed the following resolutions:—

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress fixes the 4th of March as the Unemployment Day and draws the attention of the affiliated Unions to the following resolution passed at the T. U. C. at Cawnpore in December 1933:—

"In view of the general economic distress in the country and vast army of unemployed workers this Congress is of opinion that the unemployed workers demonstration on the basis of the following demands should be organised by respective unions in different industries.

a. Bread and work.

b. Unemployment allowance from the State and the employers during the period of unemployment.

c. Free quarters for the unemployed.

This meeting expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the earthquake suffers in Bihar and other places and calls upon the working class to render all possible help to the suffers. This meeting urges upon the Government the desirability of rendering financial help to the earthquake suffers at the cost of the Government and not to depend solely on private charity.

'QUAKE DUE TO EARTH'S STRAIN

Geological Officers' Assurance

PATNA, Jan. 27.

Dr. Dunn of the Geological Survey of India, who arrived here to make a scientific examination of the circumstances attending the earthquake, interviewed said:—It is too early to say anything about the causes and circumstances that led to the earthquake.

As matter of fact, we have not yet commenced work. According to present plan myself, Mr. Acden and Mr. Ghose and three Geological Officers will be visiting the earthquake-stricken areas in North Bihar carrying out a thorough Geological examination of them."

While Dr. Dunn will be going along side of the Ganges, Mr. Acden and Mr. Ghose will be visiting the area between Bettian and Purnea and Gorakhpur and Purnea respectively.

Asked if the recent earthquake was due volcanic action he replied in the negative. He was of opinion that it was due to deep seated fracturing of the earth's crust and could be said to have resulted from strain. Further questioned as to the possibility of a repetition of the earthquake he said:—"As a matter of reassurance, it is most unlikely there will be any repetition of such a severe earthquake for some considerable time." He thought the examination might be complete in a month or so after which a report would be published—A.P.

DIRECTION FOR RELIEF

PATNA, Jan. 27.

The following communique has been issued:—

It is requested that gifts for the Red Cross, Patna be addressed to the Red Cross Depot, Hardinge Park, Patna Junction. The Railways principally concerned (namely, the East Indian Railway and the Bengal North Western Railway) and some others are allowing such consignments to be transported at concession rates. It will be a great convenience if freight is prepaid. It will also assist the work of distribution in Patna, if donors of gifts to places other than Patna would kindly inform the Patna Depot of what they are despatching and its destination.

Reports from Muzaffarpur show how severe have been losses of the European planter community in Tirhut. Many of them have lost their houses and everything in them. Some of them have lost both houses and valuable crops, and there are cases of entire destitution.—A.P.

Bombay Millowners' Quota

The following donations in cash have been received in response to an appeal sent out to the members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association:—

The Burhanpur-Tapti Mills, Ltd. Rs. 100; The Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Co. Ltd. Rs. 150; The Minerva Mills Ltd. Rs. 100; E.D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd Rs 5,000; The Phoenix Mills Ltd. Rs. 500; The Dawn Mills Co., Ltd. Rs. 500 making a total of Rs. 6,350.

These amounts have been deposited in the Imperial Bank of India to the credit of His Excellency the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.

Some gifts of cloth have also been received, and have been forwarded to the Red Cross Depot.

Khadi Concession

The All-India Spinners Association, Bombay Branch conveys their decision to benevolent citizens that if their purchases amount to Rs. 100/ it will add clothes worth for Rs. 6-4-0, and htus it will be enabled to contribute something to the Earthquake Relief Fund.

Iron Merchants Donate Rs. 6,052

The following is the list of the subscription made by the members of the Bombay Iron Merchants Association for Bihar Orrisa Relief Fund.

Rs. 501 Seth Adamji Lookmanji and Co., 215 Seth Parmanand Jadavji and Co., 251 Seth Chhotalal Keshavji and Co., 251 Seth Chatrabhuj Tulsidas and Co., 251 Seth Shantilal Parmanand and Co., 251 Seth Ahmed Haji Essak and Co., 251 Seth Mohmed Haji Suleman Hasan and Co., 251 Seth Dwarkadas Dayal, 251 Seth Premji Oomershi and Co., 251 Seth Anandji Haridas and Co., 251 Seth Balalji Pandurang, 251 Seth Akberali Moosbhai Raja, 251 Seth Jayantilal Devidas, 201 Seth Pestanji Chhotubhai and Co., 201 Seth A. Hatimbhai, 201 Seth Meghji Oomershi, 201 Seth C. Prabhudas and Co., 151 Seth B. Odhavji and Co., 151 Seth Miyakhan Adamji, 151 Seth Mohmedali Samsudin Lehri, 151 Seth Trivedi and Co., 151 Seth Chhaganlal and Co., 151 Seth G. Ebrahim and Co., 101 Seth Amidas Ghelabhai, 101 Seth Hariprasad Amritlal 101 Seth Isoofali Kaderbhoy. 101 Seth Amidas Ranchhodadas, 51 Seth Bachhobhai Balkisan, 51 Seth Ratilal Kakaldas, 51 Seth Chunilal Bhagwandas, 51 Seth B. D. Vasantrai, 51 Seth A. Keshavlal, 25 Seth Tulsidas Soorji, 25 Seth M. M. Thakker, 25 V. Motiram and Co., 21 Seth Kayantilal Chhaganlal, 21 Seth Ratilal Girdhar, 21 Seth Fejulabhai Raja, 21 Seth V. G. Parekh, 11 Seth Nadirsha Kolabhai, making total of Rs. 6,052-0-0.

Personal Experience

Swami Birajananda gives his personal experience at Madhubani regarding the earthquake havoc as under:—

"I with my party of workers, was overtaken by the "earthquake" at Madhubani, the northernmost town in Behar.

The streets and meadows before us cracked everywhere, and hot waters forced out in tidal currents from all directions. Houses and buildings were all razed to the ground. The temple of "Hari-Shabha", where we had been putting up is the only building standing uninjured in the whole town.

Immediately after the occurrence, we ran to the houses of Rai Bahadur Susil Kumar Roy and Rai Sahib Chandi Charan Dutt whom we saw standing stunned and bewildered. They requested us to enqire of their children and family members which we gladly did.

We then carried on relief work for three days, going through the town, consoling the people, dragging out and burning the dead bodies, treating and nursing the injured.

There being no means of communication whatever, I had to walk on foot for three days to Darbhanga town, 50 miles off, which also was in complete ruins and thence we walked up to Samastipur.

At Samastipur I was in a position to communicate my harrowing experience to our Head Office, to send men and money for relief. Accordingly Swami Jogananda, Joint Secretary to the Sangha, with a fresh batch of workers, left for the affected towns in Darbhanga.

Muzafarpur and Monghyr are, no doubt, hopelessly damaged, but are not after all out of communication and as such have easily attracted the kind attention of the public.

But as far as my personal experience goes, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Beth'a, Motihari, being on the northernmost boundary of Behar and being still cut off from the outside world, have been doomed to inhuman sufferings which I have personally shared."

READERS' RESPONSE FOR 'QUAKE RELIEF

M G Mehta	5
Bai Mancegal Magan lal	5
Myer & Co. (Bombay & Kapadvanj)	10
Vasanji H Desai	2
Bhagwandas D Ao hari	2
Vuru Dhirajlal	1
Staff of the Eastern Steam Navigation Co	42
N V Shah	25
H G Dave	11
P M Kaji	5 4
J A Khatri	5 4
A Y Shaikh	51 4
V R Jani	11 4
Hyderali	5 4
Jonaphai	2
Reva Kuver	10
T K Sangvi	15
K M Shah	1
Patnare Kshitriya Social Union	10
Baoulal M Gupta	1
Dawoodbhai Husain	5
H A Valji	5
R D Churi	2
M S R Sheti	1
Khatri J N	5
One man	2
Sha. Liladhar Pasu	25
Ranchoddas Tulsidas	5
C D Sarkari	10
From a Jarthosti in memory of the dead (Meher Lodge Khandala)	100
Advertising Agency	51
Dayabhai Visarji	25
R R Patel	1
Jamnadas Harakchand	25
P Meherali & Co	101
G N Karode	5

AGRIPADA BARA CHAWL.

Through Khoja Ismailbhai Hasan Masalawalla, the residents of Agripada Bada Chawl, Ismail Building have subscribed Rs. 36-8 as follows:—

	Rs. as.
Ismail Hassam	5 8
Maierali Ratansi	3 4
Yeshwant Dixit	2
Shah Virji Soojpal	2 0
Gopal Hinga	2 0
Aliseth Chawalla	1 0
Ibrahim Suleman	1 0
Ibrahim Isak	1 0
Shridhar Dudhwala	1 0
Hirao Kolsawala	1 0
Ramjanbhai Masalawala	1 0
Hajitaki Karimbux	1 0
K B Bhagawagar	1 0
Ramjan Panwalla	1 0
Chogmal Tekchand	1 0
Sitaram Kolsawalla	1 0
Faskal Martin	1 0
Anant Narayan	1 0
Bhayya Lalkhan Ghasletwala	1 0
Bhangi Gobar Tricum	1 0
Miscellaneous	4 6
	36 8

IN MEMORY OF SURATWALA ZAVERI.

	Rs. a.
Through Kundanlal Hirachand Jhaveri in memory of Suratwala Sheth Rupchand Bhagwandas Jhaveri at the instance of his son Gonvantlal	300 0

STAFF OF DADAR STATION.

The Staff of Dadar Station, G. I. P. Railway have ssuscribed Rs. 20-8-0 as follows:—

	Rs. a.
A T Santox	5 0
K K Mudliar	4 0
R P Pereira	2 0
R M Joglekar	2 0
Kashinath Ganesh	1 8
Chaganlal M	1 0
R M Usman	1 0
P Narayan	1 0
Raval Dasji	1 0
Keshavji	1 0
W A Philip	1 0
	20 8

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Staff of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Bombay office have subscribed Rs. 103-8-0 as follows:—

	Rs. a.
S C Mujumdar	25 0
D V Deshpande	10 0
A N Rajapurkar	10 0
S Anandrao	10 0
G S Udhrankar	8 0
D K Roy Chowdhary	5 0
P K Karnik	2 0
Y G Sheth	2 0
G S Rao	2 0
J N Gupta	1 0
S K Bose	1 0
H P Roy	1 0
S K Banerji	1 0
A H Naik	1 0
M C Gupta	1 0
K Ramaswami	1 0
V Rangswami	1 0
G G Bhagwat	1 0
D V Chitre	1 0
M J Raje	1 0
D S Udhrankar	1 0
J V Kulkarni	1 0
Y K Chitre	1 0
M B Suratkar	1 0
D B Desai	1 0
G S Deshpande	2 0
K A Narayan Iyer	1 0
P S Kalyankrishna Goswami	1 0
G M Devrao	1 0
D V Mohile	1 0
A S P Iyer	1 0
K S Narayan	1 0

(Continued from page 11.)

J N Sarkar	1 0
V K Mainkar	1 0
S S Hasan	1 0
C R Fernandez	1 0
B S Hatyangandi	1 0
	103 8

CAP MERCHANTS

The Cap Merchants and other merchants in allied trade have subscribed Rs. 1,596-4-0 as follows:—

	Rs. a.
Sheth Bros.	201 0
Patel Bros.	151 0
Ijra Sion & Co.	151 0
Raghuvanshi Bros.	125 0
Bhanji & Chotalal & Co.	125 0
Dawood Haskal	101 0
D C Maganlal and Co.	51 0
Hargovan Desai	51 0
M P Mehta	51 0
Tribhovandas Durgabhai	51 0
Korde Bros.	51 0
Nathu Kalu	51 0
Nurmahomed Momji	31 0
Badri Surjen	31 0
P N Bros.	25 0
Mehta Bros.	25 0
Balu Iteram	25 0
Nahalchand Balmal	21 0
Golshan Kephouse	21 0
K K Bros.	15 0
Narhari Damodar	15 0
Madhavlal Shamaldas	15 0
Keshardas Khusaldas	15 0
Rasul Cap Mart	11 4
Morar Rama	11 0
Ilias Isak	11 0
Khambate Bros.	11 0
Ibrahim Bhanji	11 0
Karim Jamal	11 0
Dilawar Bros.	11 0
Jamnadas Bhavan	11 0
Royal Cap Mart	11 0
Gordhanlal Jadhavji	11 0
D Chaganlala & Co.	11 0
Bhau Moroba Dhage	11 0
Ratilal Bros.	11 0
Ramchandra Arjun Tailor	11 0
Mulla Sone Chamadawalla	11 0
Behere Prabhati	11 0
Kishanlal Mantu	11 0
Khama Nurba	10 0
	1,596 4

SHEIKH BROS.

Messrs. Shaikh Bros. Topiwalla through Virchand have subscribed Rs. 88 as follows:—

	Rs. a.
Jamnagar Visha Shrimali Subhedchak Mandal	77 0
Mohanlal V. Chawala	11 0
	88 0

MANEKLAL KRIPAL & BROS.

Messrs. Manek Kripal and Bros and their staff have subscribed Rs. 150 as follows:—

	Rs. a.
Sha Manekbhai Krupal	51 0
Jethabhai Krupal	20 0
Dongersibhai Krupal	15 0
Jadhavji Shivji	15 0
Mr Divanchand K Vijan	10 0
Dhanji Jethabhai	5 0
Mistri Karson Ukeda	5 0
Dayaji Raghavji	4 0
Mistri Mulji Nathu	3 0
Mistri Parsaram Apaji	3 0
F C Chinoy	3 0
Bala Shavadaram	2 0
Shankar K Avachat	2 0
M L Joshi	2 0
Lalji Bhavanji	2 0
Damji Raosi	2 0
Talaksi Raoji	2 0
Mistri Ramdas Kisandas	2 0
Mistri Pirbux Maulabux	2 0
	150 0

The Residents of Hararwala Building, Sandhurst Road have subscribed Rs. 125 as follows:—

	Rs. as.
Cloth Merchants of Hararwala Bldgs.	31 4
Hakamchand Kalyanji	11 0
Rukshamani Chimanlal Shah	11 0
Nagjibhai Amarchand	7 0
Laxmibai Amichand Shangavi	8 0
Ratanben Chimanlal Kaji	5 0
Shah Nanakchand Rikhavchand	5 0
The balance of Telephone Contribution	7 0
Labhshankar Shamji	5 0
Gulabchand Kasturchand.	5 0
Somchand Bhai Chhaganlal	3 0
Jagjiwan Ramji & Bros.	2 0
Kothari Manilal Mohanlal	2 0
Bhuriben Keshavlal	2 0
Manilal Laxmichand	2 0
Govind Khimji	1 4
Samatben Kodarvala	1 4
Kasturben Nagjibhai	1 4
Sha Manekial Vadilal	1 0
Vadilal Maganlal	1 0
Jethalal Naran	1 0
Shantaben Manilal	1 0
Giviben Manekchand	1 0
Surajben Ratilal	1 0
Krishnaben Somchand	1 0
Margaben Manilal	1 0
Champaben Nanchand	1 0
Champaben Kantilal	1 0
Kasturben Ratilal	1 0
Maniben Jethalal	1 0
Vijayaben Chhotalal	1 0
Sharda Kantilal	1 0
Kusumbala Chimanlal	1 0
	Rs. 125 0

The Saurashtra Mitra Mandal has collected Rs. 73 as follows:—

	Rs. as
Showrashtra Mitra Mandal	21 0
Shah Gulabchand Gafalbhai	4 0
Shah Vardhaman Laherchand	5 0
Shah Hiralal Maganlal	2 0
Shah Ottamchand Panachand	1 0
Shah Keshavlal Punamchand	2 0
Shah Talakchand Bhurabhai	1 0
Shah Jamnadas Lallubhai.	1 0
Shah Devchand Kamalsi	2 0
Shah Lalbhai Motilal	1 0
Shah Popatlal Monji	1 0
Shah Amarchand Manekchand	1 0
Shah Nemidas Ratanji	1 0
Shah Vakhatchand Juthabhai	2 0
Shah Lalchand Mulchand.	3 0
Shah Mapchand Vithalji.	1 0
Shah Ravji Dayabhai	2 0
Shah Narottam Jivandas.	2 0
Shah Bhanji Jadavji	3 0
Shah Nemchand Nagji	1 0
Shah Parmachand Fulchand	1 0
Shah Hiralal Gulabchand.	3 0
Shah Jethalal Dullabhdas.	1 0
Shah Hiralal Amichand	1 0
Shah Sobhagchand Bhanji	1 0
Shah Rupchand Shivlal	1 0
Maharaj Maganlal Girdhar	1 0
Sha Mansukhlal Popatlal	1 0
Sha Popatlal Vachhraj	1 0
Sha Kapurchand Madhaoji	2 0
Sha Jayantilal Vithaldas.	1 0
Sha Vadilal Maganlal	1 0
Sha Chhotalal Lalloobhai.	1 0
	Rs. 73

RAMLAL BAXI'S STAFF.

The Staff of Mr. Ramlal Baxi have subscribed Rs. 71 as follows:

	Rs. As.
Bhai Girdharlal Jadavchand	21 0
Sha Vadilal Sakalchand	11 0
Khapra Hiralalji	5 0
Doshi Malukchand Jamaklal	5 0
Sarjia Gumanlal Sajjanlal	7 0
Talati Shankarlal Vasantlal Dalal	5 0
Sha Dullabhji Harjiwan	2 0
Dave Ishwarlal Chunilal	2 0
Jat Rameshwar D.	1 0
Bhaiyaji Ramniwasji Pande	1 0
Gowadia Motilalji	1 0
Dalal Karamalli Ibrahim Raja	5 0
Bhoglal Khemchand	1 0
Valji Nilkanth Bhatt	1 0
Vithalrao Ganu Kaluk Ghati	1 0
Tukaram Kadam	2 0
Total	71 0

TARPAULIN MERCHANTS.

Tarpaulin Merchants have subscribed Rs. 350-8-0 as follows:—

Gopalji Keshavji & Co.	51 0
Mavji Naranji & Co.	35 0
K. M. Poonawala	35 4
Sha Damji Jetha	51 0
Sha K. Kanji Ukeda	51 0
Sha Kuvarji Karamsi	51 0
Sha Lekhamsi Ladha	51 0
The Tadpatri Bazar Servants' Hitvardhak Mandal	25 4
Rs.	350 8

PAUSAR UVAK MANDAL.

Pausar Uvak Mandal and other Uvaks have subscribed Rs. 31 as follows:—

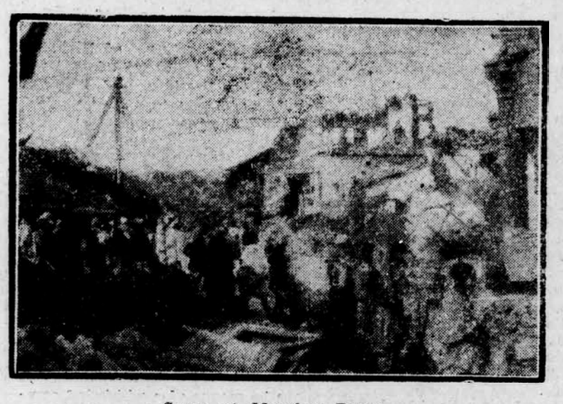
Miss Kapta Shah	5 0
Narayan Shah	5 0
Pausar Yuvak Mandal and others	10 0
Chhotalal Mulchand Shah lal	11 0
	50
Total	31 0

MESSRS. P. MEHERALLI & CO.

The staff of Messrs. P. Meheralli and Co. have subscribed Rs. 136 as follows:—

Salemahomed Dharsi Somji	10 0
Joseph P D Silva	5 0
Abdul Khalik A Rehman	5 0
Parmanand Harishankar	5 0
Mistri Ramnath Dalpatram	10 0
Kuber Manchand	5 0
Madra Achari	3 0
Pandurang Koppi Swami	2 0
Charoni Achari	2 0
Jankiram Aiya	2 0
Trivendram Kulanda	2 0
Siddappa Tayappa	2 0
Amtharam Gulabchand	2 8
Jiram Manchharam	3 0
Bhagwanji Damji	2 0
Ravchand Ranchhod	2 8
Dayaram Ratanji	2 0
Jechand Motiram	2 8
Joyatram Kachra	2 8
Mithu Morarji	3 0
Dullabha Chhiba	2 0
Mohanlal Manchharam	2 0
Ambaram Chhagan	1 0
Bihari Gopal	2 0
Kisanlal Munshi	2 0
Anthony Pereira	2 0

Havoc at Monghyr.



Scene at Monghyr Bazar

Solomon Moses	2 0
V Pinto	2 0
Vasu Rama	3 0
Pundalik Sadu	2 0
Pundalik Laxman	2 0
Dattaram Ladu	2 0
Vishnu Santu	2 0
Babu Govind	2 0
Arjun Bapu	1 0
Govind Sabaji	1 0
Ramchandra Bapu	1 0
Hari Arjun	1 0
Bickaji Bhanoo	1 0
Sitaram Sonu	1 0
Mahdeo Gangaram	1 0
Ramchandra Ganu	1 0
Bhaskar Anant	1 0
Atmaram Baji	1 0
Vasu Raghu	1 0
Naran Ragho	1 0
Vishnu Yasu	1 0
Shivram Arjun	1 0
Panduram Vishram	1 0
Atmaram Yesu	1 0
Shiva Arjun	1 0
Dadu Vishnu	1 0
Ragho Sambhaji	1 0
Siba Sona	1 0
Yeshwant Sadashiv	2 0
Mohidin Adam	1 0
Kassum	2 0
Abdul Gani	2 0
Raghunath Hari	2 0
Dudhanath Matabadul	2 0
Sakharam Sadhu Sinde	1 0
Kistna Kanoji	1 0
Bhiva Gaju	1 0
Hari Bhao Shivram	1 0
Total	Rs. 101 0

THE JUBILEE MILL STAFF.

The Jubilee Mill Staffs have subscribed Rs. 210, which was acknowledged in our last Saturday's issue. This sum was subscribed by the Staff as follows:—

S. D. Ghaswala	51 0
D. C. Shah	21 0
R. D. Merchant	11 0
Ragoonath K. Damle	5 0
Jalejar B. Karai	5 0
A Gentleman	47 0
Chatalal L. Seth	5 0
Chandulal B. Shah	5 0
Bhaishaker G. Dave	5 0
Manecklal C. Shah	5 0
Hormasji C. Thekari	2 0
Ravishanker V. Bhatt	3 0
Manilal J. Mehta	3 0
Ratilal M. Chookel	5 0
Manishanker G. Badesh	3 0
D. R. Pathare	3 0
Gangaram Doorgaji	1 0
Ravishanker Narmadashanker Dave	1 0
Ramchandra Krishnaji Gareker	5 0
Baboorao Tookaram Rane	9 0
Ganpat Gopal	1 0
Poondlik Nathooram	2 0
Sakharam V. Pawar	3 0
Bhaurao Shivram	2 0
Ganpat Gopal	1 0
Jairam Krishnaji	1 0
Tookaram Jivaji Kamle	3 0
Balkrushan Bhishji	1 0
Ramchandra Ganpat	1 0

SUGARCANDY ASSOCIATION.

In our Saturday's issue we have acknowledged Rs. 105 from Mr. Haji Sidick. This sum was subscribed by the members of the Sugarcandy Association as follows:—

Habib & Co.	25 4
Harilal Girjushanker	25 4
Jethabhai Bhanji	32 0
Haji Usman Haji Ali	11 4
Ismail Haji Sidic	11 4
Messrs. Adalja & Noorani & Co.	51 4
through Govaldas	25 0
Gordhandas Tribhonandas	5 0
Malharrao Narayan Talpade	2 0
D. R. Pathare	1 0

"BIHAR DAY"

IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

In response to the appeal issued by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the "Delhi Earthquake Relief Committee," held a meeting this evening under the presidentship of Dr. Ansari. Mr. Shafi Dawoodi, M.L.A., who has been an eye witness of the disaster caused by the earthquake at Muzaffarpur gave harrowing account of the terrible earthquake which made audience burst into tears. Several blankets, jewellery and cash were collected in the meeting.

60 college students at Delhi, made door to door collection earlier in the day and raised Rs. 3,000. Delhi Relief Committee has so far collected over Rs. 12,000.

Mr. Mohammad Osman has sent Rs. 500 to Babu Rajendra Prasad. —United Press.

IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

"Earthquake Relief Day" was observed here to-day. The workers made house-to-house collections and the amount collected so far was Rs. 6 554.

WOMEN'S RESPONSE.

A ladies' meeting was held this afternoon, Lady Shafi presiding. The meeting appointed a committee consisting of 30 prominent ladies including Lady Abdul Quadir, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mrs. Zutshi and Mrs. Brijlal Nehru for collecting funds.

Stirring appeals were made and suggestions given by the ladies inviting the local cinema proprietors to give at least one show's income for the sufferers. Resolutions expressing sympathy and appealing for funds were made from the Chair and Rs. 700 were collected on the spot.

A Citizens' public meeting was held this evening at Morigate, Lala Dunichand presiding. Doctors Satyapal, Gopichand, and other public men spoke appealing for funds.

Students' Union workers collected Rs. 300 from colleges.—United Press.

FOR VICEROY'S FUND

BENARES, Jan 28.

Important donations to the Viceroy's Relief Fund were announced this evening at a largely attended meeting held here. These included: The Maharaja of Benares Rs. 2,000; The Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram Rs. 1,000; Rai Krishnaji Rs. 500; the Commissioner Rs. 200; the Collector Rs. 150; the Queen's College Rs. 500 and through Baba Khalildas Rs. 700.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the Commissioner who presided, gave a vivid account of the enormous damage caused by the earthquake in Bihar and appealed for subscriptions. Large sums of money were collected on the spot.

At the suggestion of Mr. Pannalall, the Collector, a committee was formed to collect funds in the different wards of the city.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTS 1 LAKH

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

The total collection from the City to the Earthquake Relief Fund amounts Rs. 1 lakh.—A. P.

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Mr. Gadgil's Criticism

An interesting lecture on the effects of the Cotton Trade Conferences was delivered by Prof. Gadgil on Sunday evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall. Prof. C. N. Vakil presided.

In the course of his speech Mr. Gadgil said that the necessity of holding a tri-partite Conference in India arose as a result of the high Tariff walls raised against the cotton industry in India and the policy of Imperial preference which led to discrimination against Japan.

A NUMBER OF INTERESTS.

Discussing the Indo-Japanese Agreement, the speaker said that there were a number of interests involved in the agreement. The interests of the Indian Textile Industry, of the cotton grower and the interests of the Indian consumer which constituted the three important national interests were involved in the agreement. 50 to 60 per cent. of her cotton production, India exported to foreign countries and if there were not to be an assured market for Indian raw cotton it would have serious consequences to the general economy of the country.

India had to rely on Japan for its market as there was little hope of the Indian market consuming the whole production and there was very little hope of Lancashire coming forward to buy Indian cotton, however much she might assure Indians that she would do so. Lancashire wanted long staple cotton, and India had only 15 per cent. of that variety, which was consumed by the Indian Market.

GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Continuing the speaker said that very few people realised that the textile industry was the only industry that had grown very rapidly in India during the past two decades. This could not have taken place if the textile industry had been in a depressed condition for the past 20 years as was being complained about.

There could be no objection or complaint to the proposal that the industry should be protected to the extent that it was proved there was dumping. Protection must be given with proper qualification, otherwise it would have a demoralising effect and mutual bargaining between industrial interests would not be impossible.

The sentiment to buy only Indian made cloth was good, but one had to look at things from the consumer's point of view. It would be hard for the poor agriculturist to pay more, when even an expense of a pie would be a heavy burden to him.

Continuing the speaker said that the 50 per cent. duty agreement in the Japanese Agreement would be heavy. The duty was undesirable as a permanent measure. The speaker could not also understand why the Japanese imports should be restricted to 400 million yards as that would remove the element of competition. The Japanese Agreement, concluded the speaker, was not to the disadvantage of India, on the whole.

Mr. C. N. Vakil in his concluding remarks said that India was drifting into changes, the repercussions of which could be known only when the effects appear as a result of Ottawa and the recent Cotton Trade Agreements. He deplored the complete divorce and lack of co-operation between the industrialists and economists.

NAGASAKI TRAGEDY

Heavy Loss Of Life Feared

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Nagasaki.—Heavy loss of life is feared as a result of the capsizing of the municipal ferry. It is believed over 350 are aboard; hitherto only 30 are known to have been saved.—Reuter.

AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan 28.

At a representative public meeting convened by the Mayor of Karachi this evening, a fervent appeal was made by leading citizens to contribute to fund for relief of people stricken by the earthquake. The meeting adopted unanimously a resolution expressing deep sympathy with the sufferers and appointed an influential committee to collect funds.

Subscriptions so far received amount to over Rs. 20,000 including about Rs. 10,000 from Indian merchants, Rs. 5,000 from the Karachi Port Trust and Rs. 5 000 from the Corporation.—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan 28.

Several thousands attended the public meeting held this evening at the Pursottam's Park in connection with earthquake disaster. The Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presided and appealed to the audience to help the sufferers.

DUST AND RUIN.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved a resolution conveying the deep sympathy of the citizens of Allahabad to the sufferers from the earthquake disaster in Bihar and Nepal which had reduced many cities to dust and ruin resulting in the deaths of many thousands and rendering vast numbers destitute.

CALL FOR MONEY.

The meeting also resolved that every effort should be made to render immediate and effective assistance to the sufferers and called upon the people of Allahabad to contribute liberally in money and in kind to this end and authorised the Earthquake Relief Committee to organise collections. It was decided that in order to avoid duplication and waste of effort all contributions should be sent through the Earthquake Relief Committee to the Central Committee in Patna.

Among the speakers were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who gave a vivid description of his visit to the area, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha of Patna, who was in Patna at the time, Mr. A. K. Nandi of Monghyr Dr. Katju, Mr. Iswar Saran, Mrs. Pandit, Mr. Mahmudullah Jung and Mr. P. D. Tandon.—A. P.

IMPORT QUOTAS RESTORED

British Protests Effect Reversal Of French Policy

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Paris.—It is learnt that the restoration of the full 100 per cent import quotas on certain British cotton imports, notably unbleached cotton, have been decided upon, following not only British protests, but representations from French users.—Reuter.

PURSES GALORE TO MAHATMA

DEVAKOTTAH, Jan 28

Mahhata Gandhi left Madura yesterday afternoon for Devakotta accompanied by Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Dr. Rajan. Just before departure, several parting gifts were made to him.

Covering 70 miles, Mahatma Gandhi attended six functions 'en route'. He addressed mass meetings at Karaikudi and Devakotah. The Karaikudi Municipality presented him with an address. A sum of Rs. 2,856 was collected here in the form of purses presented to him. At Devakotah Mahatma Gandhi received purses amounting to Rs. 2,600. The total collections for the day were Rs. 7,096, excluding articles of jewellery.

At Karaikudi Rs. 141 was paid to Gandhiji to afford relief to the earthquake-stricken people in Bihar.

HELP BIHAR.

Addressing meetings, Gandhiji appealed to his hearers to observe to-day as "Bihar Day", and urged them to render as much relief to Bihar as possible and remove the evil of untouchability, for which sin the earthquake was perhaps a divine punishment.

This morning Gandhiji visited the spot where last year dissensions arose between Nattars, agricultural classes and Harijans, but ended in happy reconciliation.

Gandhiji reaches Coonoor tomorrow morning and will spend a whole week there enjoying complete rest.—A. P.

HINDENBURG'S GALLANT GESTURE

LONDON, Jan. 28

General Sir Ian Hamilton is proceeding to Berlin to-morrow to receive from Von Hindenburg the drum of the Gordon Highlanders left at Ostend in 1914 when the regiment made a forced march towards Antwerp. The regiment never returned to Ostend, the drums fell into hands of the Germans and since the War reposed in the German Museum. Sir Ian Hamilton describes Von Hindenburg's action as a gallant gesture by an old soldier of world-wide reputation.—Reuter's Extra Special.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, January 27.

March, 1934	11.17
May, 1934	11.31
July 1934	11.45
October, 1934	11.58
December, 1934	11.72
Spot	11.50

New York, January 27.
NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	11.12
May	11.26
Spot	11.12

NEW YORK
New York, January 27.
New York market closed.
NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, January 27.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil bales
Day's exports to the Continent	15,000 bales

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, January 27.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
January, 1934	8.26
March, 1934	8.23
May, 1934	8.19
July, 1934	8.15
October, 1934	8.04
November, 1934	8.04
F.G.F. Spot	8.51

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 27.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (good staple)	4.48
Fine (good staple)	4.63
Superfine (good staple)	4.78
OOMRA:	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.70
Fine (No. 1 staple) ..	4.85
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.00
BENGAL:	
Good	3.81
Fine	3.91
Superfine	4.01
SCINDE:	
Good	3.91
Fine	4.01
Superfine	4.11

LIVERPOOL.
Liverpool, January 27.

	Opening	Closing
January, 1934		5.76
February, 1934		5.76
March, 1934	5.77	5.76
April, 1934		5.74
May, 1934	5.75	5.73
June, 1934		5.73
July, 1934		5.73
August, 1934		5.73
September, 1934		5.73
October, 1934		5.73
November, 1934		5.74
December, 1934		5.75
January, 1935		5.75
Middling Spot		6.02

SEEDS
London, January 27.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton	No offers
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton	9:8:9 Jan|Feb sellers
Rapeseed Toria (Hull) c.i.f. ton	£8:17:6 Jan|Feb sellers

LINSEED
London, January 27.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton,	£11:2:6 Jan|Feb sellers
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton	£9:8:9 Jan|Feb sellers
Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton	£11:6:3 Jan|Feb sellers

LINSEED OILS
London, January 27.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	18|4-1|2 Feb. sellers
Linseed oil naked London per cwt	18|10-1|2 May|Aug sellers

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES
London, January 27.

Bank bills 3 months market rate	1 to 1-1|16 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months market rate	1-1|8 p.c. to 1-1|8 p.c.
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2-1|2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LOANS
London, January 27.

Interest day to day loan	0-3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 day's market loan	.....4-3|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, January 27.

T.T. LONDON ON:—	
Berlin	13.24-1|2
Amsterdam	7.82-1|4
Brussels	22.57
Madrid	39.15
Milan	59.78
Berne	16.20
Paris	79.93
Prague	105.93
London on New York	4.98-1|8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, January 27.

Chartered Bank of I A & China	£15-7|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£135
P. and O Banking Corporation	£10-5|8
National Bank of India	£46-7|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	111-3|4
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 p.c. 1961	£102
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£61-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. 1931 or later	£87-3|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. 1931 or later	£87-3|4
Indian Stock 4-1|2 p.c. 1950|55	£108-1|2
Consols 2-1|2 p.c.	£75-3|8
War Loan 3-1|2 p.c. 1952	£101-1|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£110-5|8

LONDON METALS.
London, January 27.
London Metals market closed.
LONDON PRODUCE
Londn, January 27.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels	18|10-1|2 Jan|Feb sellers
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels	19 Jan|Feb sellers
Wheat South Australian, Parcels	22|2 January sellers

LONDON SILVER
London, January 27.
Silver: Market quietly steady.

Spot	19-5|16
Forward	19-5|16
Gold bars fine per oz	£6:12:3

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
Londn, January 27.

Java suga fine White Dutch Standrad No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta per cwt.	6|5 Jan|Mar sellers
C. and f. Bombay per cwt.	6|3 Jan|Mar sellers
C. and f. Karachi per cwt.	6|3 Jan|Mar sellers

LONDON RUBBER
London, January 27.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb	4-13|16 sellers

NEW YORK: COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Janua ry 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot	8-3|16

(Continued from col. 3.)
bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

S S Conte Verde, for Venice:—666 bags grd. nut seed, Cotton Agents Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

For Port Said:—2 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—53 bales cotton yarn, M A A K A Razak; 15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Trieste:—100 bags fennel seed, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—4 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

S S Nagato Maru, for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Dairen:—200 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari.

S S Tottori Maru, for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Choyo Maru, for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, C Nathani & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

LYALLPUR, Jan. 28.

At a meeting of the Navjiwan Bharat Sabha held here, resolutions were passed condemning the severe sentences passed on Amritsar Navjiwans in connection with the stabbing of a policeman on duty. A resolution was also passed demanding from the Provincial Navjiwan Bharat Sabha a clear statement of its policy and programme.—(United Press.)

New Delhi.—The police recovered the body of a married woman from a well in Sadar Bazaar. It is alleged that the woman committed suicide, reasons for whicr are not known.—(United Press.)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Jan. 27.
Sumatra, Heddary, Gothenburg.
Takliwa, Carter, Durban.
Varela, Wootton, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Jan. 27.
Birk, Ellingson, Bhavnagar.
Tottori Maru, Tanaka, Kobe.
Bombay, Jan. 28.
Havre Maru, Tanigachi, Karachi.
Springbank, Logie, Calcutta.
Goldengate, Fagerland, Rangoon.
Subadar, Oakeshett, Rangoon.
Hatipara, Readman, Karachi.
Gazana, Hole, Moulmein.
Marienfels, Voss, Hamburg.

LOADING.
Bombay, Jan. 27.
Steamer Sumatra for Calcutta.
" Proteus for Bangkok.
" Queda for Rangoon.

S S Sumatra:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Sumatra arrived in harbour on Saturday from Gothenburg with a general cargo.

S S Takliwa:—The BISN Co's mail steamer Takliwa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 309 passengers.

S S Varela:—The BISN Coy's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 202 passengers.

S S Birk:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Birk sailed on Saturday for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru sailed on Saturday for Kobe with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and same bottom cargo.

S S Springbank:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Springbank sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Goldengate:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Goldengate sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Subadar:—The T M Coy's steamer Subadar sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Hatipara:—The BISN Co's steamer Hatipara sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and same bottom cargo.

S S Gazana:—The BISN Co's steamer Gazana sailed yesterday for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Marienfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Marienfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 27.

City of Canton; Agents K Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—180 cases cotton yarn, 600 c|s cotton piecegools, 250 c|s cottons, 24 c|s linoleum, 60 c|s ellulose, 26 c|s beer, 100 c|s felt, 58 c|s tiles, 84 c|s looms, 460 c|s machinery, 115 c|s washing blue, 26 c|s biscuits, 52 bales silk yarn, 212 b|s newspapers, 48 b|s wool tops, 200 bundles steel middles, 372 bundles steel plates, 286 bdls st. bars, 300 bdls st. middles, 75 bdls st. rounds 1309 bdls st. hoops, 706 bdls. G C sheets, 50 bdls aluminium circles 1260 bags chemicals, 330 bgs China clay, 202 cases whisky, 300 drums pitch, 198 dms. lub. grease, 355 drums lub. oil, 481 dms paint 100 drums varnish, 60 drums setarine, 535 drums tyres and motor car covers, 80 drums metal polish.

From Port Said:—157 bales cotton, 939 drums asphalt.

S S Springbank; Agents F F Campbell and Co., from Port Arthur:—175 cases lub. grease, 250 drums lub. oil.

From New York:—730 drums lub. oil, 100 drums asphalt, 74 cases cotton remnants, 170 c|s chemicals, 114 c|s cells, 85 rolls roofing, 250 rls roofing paper, 56 c|s soap, 250 c|s autoparts, 331 c|s batteries, 94 drums dyes, 1016 c|s starch, 250 c|s Q'oats, 461 c|s tyres 114 c|s cells, 180 c|s hurricane lamps, 60 c|s glucose, 75 c|s pipes, 129 c|s medicine, 700 c|s soda ash, 111 c|s old clothing, 40 c|s syrup, 68 drums coal tar.

From Alexandria:—687 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 27.

S S Sonnenfels for Hamburg:—1600 bags grd. nut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 1400 bags grd. nut oil cakes, Cox & Kings, Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—3000 bags grd. nut oil cakes and 2800 bags linseed oil cakes, Cox & Kings, Ltd; 1 bale cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—1400 bags grd. nut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 1000 bags crushed bones, J Rahimtoola & Co.

For Bremen:—1 bale cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg:—2 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—62 bags niger seed, S M Rajgor and Co; 1000 (Continued in Col. 1).

STOP PRESS

COURIER FROM NEPAL.
PATNA, Jan 28

The story of how a courier from Nepal traversed the long distance on foot up to Birganj in North Bihar to communicate news of the earthquake disaster to the Prime Minister of Nepal who was near Pilibhith in the United Provinces is available from an unofficial source. The courier carrying shoals of undespatched telegrams proceeded to Philibhith and communicated the news to the Minister. Subsequently arrangements were made for the Minister to return to his capital.—A. P.

BUDGET SURPRISE
NAGPUR, Jan 28

Some members of the Nagpur municipality who arrived late at to-day's budget meeting found that the Municipal budget had been passed before their arrival. They are thereupon stated to have met in the Municipal hall and adopted a resolution protesting against the hurried manner in which the budget was passed. Another resolution, it is understood, requested the Deputy Commissioner and the Local Government to make inquiries in this connection and direct that the budget be placed afresh before the Municipal committee for consideration.—A. P.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION
LONDON, Jan. 28.

New York—Apprehension regarding the safety of 43 members of his Antarctic expedition is expressed in a wireless message from Admiral Byrd in the Bay of Whales. Admiral BBrd says that the members are marooned in a pressure-camp in consequence the disintegration of iceshelf covering the bay. Temperature is little below freezing and ice in the Bay is crumbling. Admiral Byrd's flagship is drifting, unable to berth. Four other members at Little America are also cut off from their comrades.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
LONDON, Jan. 28.

Paris—No successor has yet been found to M. Chautemp's Ministry. Political leaders, including M. Herriot and M. Tardieu were summoned by President Lebrun, but they left Elysee without revealing the result of their consultations. It appears that there was considerable sentiment in favour of Government of the "National Union" which would take firm action to re-establish popular confidence, but the support of Left and Socialist parties, is doubtful and probably yet another Goernment of Left concentration will eventually emerge. Sixty-eight police were injured in the rioting at Place del Opera last night by 2,000 demonstrotors denouncing M. Chautemp's Government. Three hundred were arrested.—Reuter.

New Delhi.—It is understood that Mr. Devadas Gandhi who arrived in Delhi to-day from Madras has been appointed a Director of "The Hindustan Times" Ltd. He will also act as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Company.—United Press.

PRINCES PROTECTION BILL: A BREACH OF FAITH

(Continued from page 10.)
inst all enemies of the British Government by our general measures for the defence of the Empire, and, thirdly, in our ordinary relations with the foreign Powers, because we give the subjects of Indian Native States in foreign countries the same protection that we give to Native Indian States of His Majesty."

Double Allegiance

The same learned author observes at page 556 of the same book: "The subjects of Native States owe a double allegiance—to their own Chief and to Her Majesty, the Queen Empress..... In our relations with them we must regard the subjects of Native States as subjects of Her Majesty.....Finally from the point of view of the duty of good Government, Native rulers may be regarded as the agents or great hereditary officers of the British Empire at large for the administration of parts of its varied possessions....."

From the above observations, every word of which is even to-day practically true in fact as well as theory, one may without fear of contradiction say that the Princes Protection Bill is a great breach of trust on the people of Indian States, whose only bulwark of liberty will be snatched away. I, therefore, appeal to the British Government and the British Indian legislators not in any way to strengthen the reactionary forces of India by passing a legislation which is most unfair and unjust to the subjects of Indian States.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SURVEY COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 10.)
the Government have in view. In order to give a touch of Indianisation the Government have associated two Indian Economists with them. In the selection of these associates their choice has fallen on comparatively junior men. Is it because men with mature experience may prove too independent for Government or is it because that such persons would not care merely to be associated with a Committee of British experts? Rumours are afloat that in the selection of even such personnel for this work, the communal consideration weighed with the Government.

Whereas the main task of the Committee is to suggest improvements for the collection, tabulation and publication of statistical data regarding the economic life of the country, they will also lay down some lines of inquiry for a census of production in the country. It is, therefore, that the Committee is referred to as the Indian Economic Survey Committee, though no such survey of the kind is in contemplation in the near future as far as we can see. A proper economic survey of the country as a whole would require a machinery more elaborate than the one required for the Census, and would involve a huge cost. The only way by which the object may be achieved is by taking the Economists in the country into confidence, by giving them adequate facilities, funds and encouragement and above all the necessary status. Most of the Indian Universities have well equipped Departments of Economics under men who have been as a rule trained in England. Research work on different problems is being carried on in these centres, and if this work is coordinated and directed into proper channels, we shall have the necessary nucleus to make economic inquiries into the condition of the people. For this purpose, the attitude of Government departments, of private employers as well as the public towards the research worker must change. He should no longer be considered as an intruder or an unwelcome busy body; he should be received cordially by all those with whom he has to deal for his disinterested work, and given the necessary facilities.

POLITICAL BIAS.

Whereas one emphasises the need for giving adequate opportunities and scope to Indian Economists to play their legitimate part in this desirable national work, one would at the same time impress upon the mind of the British experts and the Government to avoid that political bias from their economic outlook with reference to this country which is often attributed to the patriotic Indian. If the average educated Indian looks upon things and problems around him in a patriotic vein, and, therefore, from the national point of view, he is condemned as politically-minded by the authorities, which in practice means that he is not safe, and must be kept at a distance. The same distrust towards the official prevails in the public mind, because he often gives ample evidence by his behaviour or otherwise, that he is acting from another political prejudice, which may be good Imperialism, but which may be at the same time anti-national. If the scheme which the British experts are devising has such a bias, or if the Government introduce such a bias at any stage in the working of the scheme, the chances of success in the sense of making a scientific study of economic facts which may be relied upon by all parties, will be remote, and the expenditure proposed to be incurred will have been wasted.

IRISH INDUSTRIES.
LONDON, Jan. 28.

Cork.+The intention of the Free State Government to establish an Industrial Research Council was announced by Mr. Sean Lemass(Minister of Commerce and Industry, declaring that there was no limit to the industrial possibilities of the Free State. He said a stage in the establishment of industries on the basis of home market was nearly complete and further industries would now be developed. He foreshadowed that the Free State would than enter the world market.—Reuter.

Cawnpore.—It is reported that Lala Gauri Shnkar a 70-year old Kayastha resident of Nawabgunj was murdered by certain unknown persons last night. The murderers decamped with all his valuables. It is learnt that the police recovered two small and one big knives on the deceased's bed smeared with blood. Three men are reported to have been arrested.—United Press.

GOVT. MUST SAVE BOMBAY FROM RUIN

(Continued from Page 16.)
country at large in the matter of such important information. We do not yet know what became of the Salter scheme. It is, therefore, refreshing to know that the Government of India have recently invited two experts from Great Britain with regard to the proposed Economic Survey of the country. Such a survey was long overdue and let us hope that the same would lead to the establishment of an efficient service which would give the commercial community and the public in general the much-needed reliable economic and industrial data.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

With the ringing down of the curtain in the Legislative Assembly on the ratio clauses of the Reserve Bank Bill, there is a tendency in certain quarters to consider the question of the devaluation of the rupee as a settled fact, at any rate, for sometime to come. I take this opportunity to say that the Indian commercial community do not and cannot take the vote of the Legislature in any such light. This question can be considered as settled only when it is settled to the public satisfaction. Anw other settlement of it will, sooner or later, perhaps sooner than later, come to be unsettled. I shall consider this adverse vote of the Assembly as a stimulant to give us the necessary impetus in our fight for a proper currency and exchange policy.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Before I conclude I should like to refer to the terrible calamity which has overtaken this country in the shape of the earthquake Bihar and Orissa has suffered tremendously and the heart of the whole country is bleeding at the loss of thousands of lives and immense property in this unhappy province which had only recently been visited by a visitation of nature in another form, v'z., floods All can render help in this calamity, some by personal service, some by money and so on. Business men can most readily and efficiently help by contributions which will be welcome to alleviate the suffering and distress. A very strong Committee has been formed at the recent meeting of the Mayor and I appeal to you all to contribute your mite to that Committee.

MR. MANU SUBEDAR'S SPEECH

Mr. Manu Subedar then said:—I desire to thank the members of the Chamber for electing me once again to the office of Vice-President, and to assure them that I shall render all the services that I can to the cause of the Chamber and of the Indian commercial community. The country is passing through a very difficult time and the promise of the revival of trade and industry cannot be said to have materialised during 1933. The topics, in which, as merchants, we are primarily interested, are, the volume of turnover, the expansion of new enterprise, the level of taxation, the reduction of freight rates, and better organisation of joint stock and other enterprise. It has been now amply demonstrated that the prosperity of trade depends upon the prosperity of the primary producer.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Industry in India has expanded, of late years, particularly in the matter of sugar. In other directions, many foreign concerns have been tempted to open factories inside the Indian customs line, but the outlook for industry as a whole is by no means very satisfactory. In volume and in the amount of Indian capital, which has been invested therein, the first placed is occupied by the textile industry. It is too early to prognosticate the full effects on the Indian textile industry of the Indo-Japanese pact. Such effect will depend on, whether the Indian market is expanding in volume, or whether it is shrinking. It will, further, depend on the price, at which Japanese goods are sought to be landed. This Chamber gave its warm support to the plea for protection of the textile industry, both against Lancashire and Japan, and I hope that the Tariff Board Report, about to be published, will make provision for such ample protection. At the same time, in order that Indian industry may withstand competition, it is essential that there should be rationalisation, scrapping of old plant, elimination of all wasteful practices, and some reform of the managing agency system, which absorbs too much of the profits of the concern, and in some cases even a part of the capital assets where no profits are made.

REVISE INDIAN ACT.

While numerous small factories, mostly proprietory, have sprung up at various places in India, solid progress to industry cannot be secured except on the basis of joint stock enterprise. Every malpractice in the matter of company management adds to the atmosphere of diffidence on the part of the investor. In order to ensure healthy growth of enterprise, I consider it a very urgent matter, that the Indian Companies Act should be revised. This Chamber will doubtless offer its assistance to Government in this direction. I am sure, I am voicing the general sentiment of the commercial community when I say that, Government should not put off the question of the revision of the Indian Companies Act any longer.

RAILWAYS.

There is another reform for which businessmen have been asking for some years, and, that is a revision of the Indian Railways Act. Experience has disclosed the weakness of this Act in so many directions, exposing the public to irresponsible action on the part of the railway authorities. The fact that the railways are owned and managed by the State in many cases, makes it even more imperative that the Act defining the obligations of the carrier, should be clear and that the discontent of merchants in respect of these obligations should be removed. Freight rates, that were raised under post-war conditions, have not been brought down as a whole in India, and the machinery for fixing the classification and for adjusting special rates is at present not satisfactory to the business community. This Chamber voiced the demand of the public in asking for a Rates Tribunal, which should be an independent body, capable of deciding finally all issues on the question of rates. Instead of that, we have an Advisory Body, that cannot be said to have answered the purpose. A reform in the constitution of this body and a widening of its powers is urgently needed.

Mr. Subedar concluded:

Bombay ought to set an example to the rest of the country in the management of finances and, in particular, should stop suggesting new taxes and renewing some of the old ones, which, they promised, were levied temporarily. I hope the new Governor will signalise his tenure by an authoritative enquiry, into the causes, by which, apart from the general economic depression, the trade and industry of Bombay have suffered. A small committee of business interests would soon lay their fingers on the several causes. In some cases, the damage has been irretrievable and due to te natural economic expansion of the other areas and ports. but, to a large extent, it would be discovered that the position is not beyond repair, if every one had his heart in the effort for rehabilitation. Many civic and social interests depend upon the prosperity of trade, and, with all humility, I would suggest that Government should not put off such an enquiry any longer.

PORT DUES.

Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai regretted that Indo-Japanese Treaty was not published yet and the Chamber had no opportunity to discuss it. He drew attention of the Bombay Port Trust authorities to reduce the godown charges and other incidental Port Trust fees as business was diverted to other ports in Kathiawar.

Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghvi also pointed out the low and depressed condition of trade and urged the authorities to take measures to stop mushroom insurance companies which were cropping up in Bombay like hair cutting saloons.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble disagreed with the president in his remarks regarding the White Paper and said it was the product of the deliberations of their representatives in the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Some voices: Not our representatives, nominees of the Government.

Mr. Noble however urged to accept what was given in the White Paper and then ask for more.

The report was adopted.

PLEA FOR INQUIRY

Mr. Manu Subedar after thanking the members of the Chamber for electing him Vice-President once again, review the industrial progress in India and concluding his speech he hoped the new Governor will signalise his tenure by an authoritative enquiry into the causes, by which, apart from the general economic depression, the trade and industry of Bombay have suffered.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1934

Govt. Must Save Bombay From Ruin

Indian Merchants' Take Grave View Of Kathiawar Competition

"W. P." SCHEME IS AN ANOMALY SAYS CHAMBER PRESIDENT

A survey of the year's activities was made at the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday by Mr. Mathradas Visanji, the president, in his speech in which he characterised the White Paper as retrograde and hedged round with safeguards and restrictions. He refused to believe that it would take India forward in her political progress.

He emphasised the necessity of extending protection to Indian Steel Industry which was essentially a key industry of the country and expressed his regret that the most vital question affecting the prosperity of the Port of Bombay did not receive any serious consideration at the hands of the Government and the local authorities.

He concluded by an appeal for subscription for the relief of the sufferers in the terrible calamity caused by the earthquake in Behar and Orissa.

In moving the adoption of the report Mr. Mathradas said:—

I may be allowed to point out that the resolution which the Committee passed regarding the Lees-Mody Pact was a matter of duty with them. Even our Millowner friends will admit that there are two views on the step they took and they need not take it as a personal censure, because it was never meant, if the Committee of the Chamber take a view which is opposed to theirs. I admit that they are the best judges of their own interests and must have examined the question closely. We have, however, rightly or wrongly believed that the pact is not in the interests of the country. The Chamber is a public institution and as such it cannot shirk its duty to express opinion on such matters. I hope that the millowners will take this resolution in the spirit in which it was passed, and will not consider that a sister association went out of its way to censure them.

INDO-JAP AGREEMENT.

There is another fact also which has been much in the public eye, I mean the Indo-Japanese Agreement. This Agreement however, is between the two Governments, Indian and Japanese, and differs from the Lees-Mody Pact. While speaking on this I am labouring under certain disadvantages. Your Committee have not yet considered it and even the Millowners Association, so far as I know, have not officially published their views. It appears, however, from what study I have been able to give to this question and from some views which have been published that it will be beneficial to a section of textile interests while it may not be so to other sections of the same; even those textile interests which stand to gain will not be able to derive benefit therefrom for sometime to come till the heavy stocks are appreciably reduced.

There is no doubt that it will be good for cotton cultivators and this should mean something to a country whose chief wealth is agriculture.

PROVINCIALISM

I hope I need not make any excuse for referring in my speech to the existence of provincial feelings even with regard to commerce and industries. There are communal feelings and we have learnt to our cost what a force for evil these have become not only with regard to our political progress but even with regard to our trade and industries. It is now no secret that in 1927 voting on the ratio question in the Assembly was largely influenced by communal considerations. This time, however, the communal consideration was not so much to the fore with regard to the Reserve Bank Bill. It was the provincial feelings which made themselves manifest and voting both in the Committee stage and in the Assembly stage was to a certain extent deflected by provincial consideration.

A NATIONAL AFFAIR.

Development of trade and industries is a national concern and in such a development the whole country stands to benefit and not any particular province or a particular community. Our forces for the development of trade and industries are naturally weak because of the existence of foreign rule and we are but helping the reactionary tendencies against us if we do not all pull in the same direction but pull in different ways.

WHITE PAPER.

One is expected to refer to the White Paper in any important speech now-a-days. I am not much in love with the White Paper for more reasons than one. Rrecommendations of the White Paper are themselves so retrograde and hedged round with safeguards and restrictions that it is anomalous to say that it takes India forward in her political progress. Even against such proposals there is a serried phalanx of opposition in Great Britain, though as, recently, a well-known political leader put it, there was so very little in the White Paper that it mattered little whether Sir Samuel Hoare carried the day or Winston Churchill carried the day. Over and above this the White Paper is, from the standpoint of National Economy and finance, very objectionable, as it is expected to entail a huge burden of expenditure on the already overburdened country. We are overtaxed now and our taxable capacity has been reached long since. Putting into operation the White Paper will mean more taxation and Heaven only knows which sources will be tapped for this purpose.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

I fear that I shall be deemed a pessimist by some amongst you, but as a businessman I want to face realities. Your new Committee will have to consider the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and possibly also the Bill prepared on the basis of the same. Personally I would welcome an All-Parties Conference to consider the White Paper at present, though I admit there are serious difficulties in the way. If there are sections who think that the White Paper can not be improved upon, there are other sections who think that the only place for it is the Waste Paper Basket and there are communalists who want to get some communal advantage through an All-Parties Conference, it would be better to let things as they are, rather than rake up again an orgy of communalism, and create a good deal of bitterness among politicall-minded people. An All-Parties Conference, though a good idea, would not be a success if people went there with mental reservations or with anything less than the desire to serve the country.

PROTECTION TO STEEL

You are aware that the question of extending protection to the Indian Steel Industry is at present being considered by the Tariff Board. I need hardly stress the vital fact that the Steel Industry is an essential key industry of the country and as such requires to be established on a firm and permanent basis by means of an adequate measure protection.

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

I had referred, in my speeches at the First and Second Quarterly General Meetings of the Chamber, to the position of the Port of Bombay vis-a-vis the increasing diversion of trade to Karachi and other ports in Kathiawar. It is a pity that this most vital question affecting the prosperity of the Port of Bombay has not received any serious consideration at the hands of the Government and the Local Authorities, such as the Port Trust. This is a question on which both the European and Indian commercial communities are unanimous and they have, time and again during the last decade, impressed upon the Local Government the urgent necessity of instituting an Enquiry into the various causes of such a diversion and suggesting remedial measures to arrest the same. I have no doubt that the local commercial community, both European and Indian, will co-operate wholeheartedly with the authorities in devising such steps as might, at any rate, arrest the increasing diversion of trade from Bombay and thus restore the premier position of the port of Bombay.

ECONOMIC SURVEY.

Gentlemen, you will recall that towards the end of 1930 the Government of India requested the League of Nations to send an expert to India with a view to prepare a scheme for the establishment of an Economic Advisory Council in this country. Consequently, Sir Arthur Salter visited India and submitted a very comprehensive scheme to the Government of India for the institution of such an Advisory Council. The need for collection of reliable economic and industrial statistics and scientific interpretation of the same has never been greater in India than in present times. Unfortunately in our country the Government of India have been apathetic to the needs of the

(Continued on page 15.)

Group of men and volunteers from 'C' ward who went about the streets and collected money and lorry-load of old clothes for the stricken of Bihar on Sunday morning.

BOMBAY BEWARE!!

Trade Rivalry Of Small Gujerat Ports May Tell In Long Run

SURAT, Jan. 27.

That the B. B. & C. I. Railway may have reasons to fear competition from the small Gujerat Ports like Surat, Navsari, Bilimora, and Broach is the view expressed to the "United Press" correspondent by a leading industrialist of Surat.

The Surat Port is now filled with large number of cotton bales which are to be shipped overseas. Previously these bales used to be booked to Bombay v.a B. B. & C. I. Rly. for the Bombay harbour, but now they are being sent by boats. The same is the case with the other ports of Gujerat. Other commodities are now-a-days sent by boat to Bombay.

There are several reasons for this. Firstly the boat charges are just a quarter to that of the Railway Tariff. Secondly, the cargo is transferred direct from boats to the outward steamer which saves most of the cartage. Thirdly, the Bombay Municipal Corporation levies duty on every cotton bale entering the Municipal area.—United Press.

MONARCHIST—NAZI TENSION

Steel-helmets Are Ordered To Take To Brown Uniform

BERLIN, Jan. 27.

The Tension between Nazis and Monarchists reached a high point on the occasion of the ex-Kaiser's 75th birthday to-day. The latter with whom General Goering has come to be identified is fighting desparate, apparently a losing battle. Following the police breaking up the celebration of the ex-Kaiser's birthday by members of the National Officers' League, General Von Horn, the Nationalist President of the ex-Soldiers Federation was replaced by Colonel Reinhardt a hundred percent Nazi and a well-known participant in the "Kapp Putsch," and an order was issued for the complete absorption in Nazi ranks of Steelhelmets who must discard fieldgrey overcoats for the Brown Nazi uniform.

Meanwhile, the press is freely attacking monarchism.—Reuter.

The police have effected the arrest of two Pathans in connection with the scuffle between Pathans and operatives of the new National Mill in Ahmedabad.

NO EPIDEMIC IN MONGHYR

"Excess Of Doctors"

PATNA, Jan. 28.

The Chief Secretary to the Bihar Government informs the 'Associated Press' that there is no foundation for the report that there is small-pox epidemic in Monghyr. Only one case of small-pox has been reported and that is two weeks old. Otherwise there is no epidemic of any kind.

A doctor who has just returned from Monghyr says that he returned because there is already an excess of doctors there.—A. P.

POONA CONVICTIONS

POONA, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Deogirikar, Divekar, Phatak and Limaye, who were arrested yesterday were tried this noon by the City Magistrate under Section 17 (1) of the Cr. Law Amendment Act.

The first two were awarded 6 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default, 6 weeks' further imprisonment. The rest were sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine in default to 3 weeks further imprisonment.

All the accused pleaded guilty.—United Press.

KRUD LEADER ARRESTED

SIBI (Baluchistan), Jan. 27.

Mira Abdul Azz Khan, Krud leader of young party, Baluchistan, has been arrested to-day.—United Press.

HON. MAGISTRATE NOT SAFE FROM THIEVES' ATTENTION.

MUTTRA, Jan. 27.

A daring theft was committed at the house of Rai Bahadur Seth Govind Das, Honorary Magistrate, last night. After breaking 12 locks thieves removed the property including jewellery and cash worth Rs. 10,000 and decamped. Vigorous police enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

A Calcutta message says Elakaprasad Singh who described himself as a dictator of Navayuvak Dal, since declared unlawful, was awarded 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. He was arrested at Tara Sundari Park yesterday afternoon while attempting to hoist a National flag.—United Press.

Roosevelt Plan To Control 'Change

Advocates Federal Regulation Through License System

SENATE PASSES MONETARY BILL

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Strict Federal regulation of the nation's stock exchanges through the system of licences and Federal Administrator, is recommended to the Congress in the report of Roosevelt's Inter-Departmental Committee.

The Committee recommends Federal licences to permit stock exchanges to use mails and other means of communication in transmitting quotations, the establishment of an administrative authority empowered to require the stock exchanges to adopt and enforce rules, which the authority considers satisfactory, and the adoption of a rule enabling the Federal Authority to take proceedngs against violators rules.

SENATE PASSES MONETARY BILL

Adopts Pittman's Silver-Amendment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

The Senate passed the Monetary Bill by 66 votes to 23.

The House of Representatives will consider the Senate's Amendments on Monday.

Mr. Roosevelt requested the Congress to vote an additional appropriation of 950 million dollars for direct Federal relief and the continuation the Civil Works administration which provides work for the unemployed.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the Monetary Bill moved by Senator Pittman authorising Mr. Roosevelt to maintain parity between silver and gold dollars by reducing the weight of the silver dollar by 60 per cent. and issuing silver certificates in exchange for silver bullion, instead of actual silver dollars.

The Senate rejected by 45 votes to 43 the Amendment of Senator Wheeler proposing that Government should purchase, 50 million ounces of silver monthly, until 16 to 1 ratio reached, or until a thousand million ounces bought. —Reuter.

MUSLIMS REJECT OFFER OF GOVT.

LYALLPUR, Jan. 28.

It is now definitely understood that the local Muslims have rejected the offer of the Government for the nomination of 6 Muslims to the Local Municipal Committee.

It may be stated here that Muslims are demanding 8 seats on the Committee, as there is no Muslim elected member due to their boycott of the elections.

A notification in this connection is expected shortly.—United Press.

SESSIONS JUDGE REJECTS DISMISSAL ORDER.

MYMENSINGH, Jan. 27.

Mr. R. F. Lodge, District and Sessions Judge set aside the order of dismissal passed by the Additional District Magistrate and directed further enquiry into the case against some Police Officers of Kotwali who are alleged to have been responsible for the death of Chhotka, Alias Himanshu Bose, while in police custody.

The judge remarked that he was satisfied from materials on record that it was the investigating Officer who was liable to the charge of causing grievous hurt to the deceased, and not the accused.—United Press.

Mr. R. G. Allen, Director of Agriculture, United Provinces will return from Bombay on the 27th. He has gone to Bombay to attend the meetings of Cotton Forecast Committee. He leaves again on a long tour of the Province on February 4th, and visits Meerut (5/2 and 7/2), Muzaffarnagar (9/2 and 10/2), Bulandshahr (12/2 and 13/2), Aligarh (15/2 and 17/2), Delhi (19/2 and 24/2), Agra (25/2 and 27/2), Farrukhabad (1/3) returning to Lucknow on March 2.—A. P.

EX-KAISER'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

DOORN, Jan. 27.

Several bulging mailbags and a number of lorries laden with flowers brought to the Ex-Kaiser congratulations this morning on the ocasion of his seventyfifth birthday.

The Ex-Crown Prince and the Ex-Kaiser's only surviving sister among the members of the Hohenzollern and other German Royal families, arrived with a number of other guests.

A special religious service was held morning, whereafter the Ex-Kaiser's family made a joint present of a number of specimens of rare pine trees for the Ex-Kaiser's gardens.

The Ex-Monarch himself bestowed the Hohenzollern medal on a forester and nine long-service gardeners.

He gave the poor villagers a parcel and a bundle of wood he personally cut.—Reuter.

JAIL FOR OFFENSIVE REMARKS

COLOGNE (Prussia), Jan. 27.

Dr. Holtermann, Vicar St. Lambertus, Castrop, was sentenced at Dortmund to two months' imprisonment for offensive remarks about Government from the pulpit. Dr. Prim, Vicar, Memmingen, Swabia, are placed in protective custody for similar utterances.—Reuter.

AIRMAN'S FIRST LAP

ROME, Jan. 27.

Airman Francesco Lambini, with three companions and a quantity of mail, who started at dawn, on an attempt of three days' flight to Buenos Aires, completed the first stage by arrival at Casablanca 4 p.m. (G.M.T.) 25 miles. Thence they departed for Daka after 90 minutes.—Reuter.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.